Daily Report
East Asia

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Japan

G-7 Summit Political Declaration Plan Discussed

OW2506131792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 25 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO—Leaders of the seven industrialized nations are likely to call for unified international control of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons held by the former Soviet Union, government sources said Thursday.

The sources said the Group of Seven (G-7) leaders will most likely include the call in a political declaration to be signed at their July 6-8 Munich Summit meeting.

Japan is urging the group to ask the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to oversee management of the plutonium, but some countries in the group favor the formation of a new body to handle the problem.

As a result, the political declaration appears unlikely to go beyond affirming the promotion of international cooperation in managing the plutonium and leaving the actual planning to a later stage.

Managing the plutonium from nuclear warheads in the former Soviet Union is one of the most serious problems in the post-cold war era because of the dangers posed by the spread of nuclear weapons and environmental pollution.

The agreement at talks between United States President George Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin in early June to reduce their nuclear weapons to a third of their present stockpiles now threatens to exacerbate the problem.

Summit Agenda Includes Nuclear Training Centers

OW2706003992 Tokyo KYODO in English 2336 GMT 26 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO—Leaders of the world's seven major economic powers will map out plans at their Munich Summit to create training centers to promote safety in nuclear power plants in the former East Bloc nations, a major daily reported Saturday.

In the July 6-8 summit, Japan, the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Canada are expected to agree in principle on specific venues for the centers and the sources of funds, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN quoted government sources as saying.

Japan plans to build a center in Russia to train nuclear engineers, while the United States intends to set up one each in Russia and Ukraine, the paper said.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported the same day Tokyo and Washington will contribute funds on a bilateral basis for the safe management of nuclear plants in the former Soviet bloc nations.

The MAINICHI, citing officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), said the Japanese Government is considering how much it will shoulder of expenses for the international project, estimated to cost 700 million dollars.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa is expected to announce Japan's share at the summit, the paper said.

The European Community (EC) insists the project should be funded through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

Meanwhile, the influential business daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported Saturday the leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial nations will vow in the economic declaration to be adopted at their summit meeting to provide financial assistance to Russia at an early date.

The declaration will call for providing part of the 24 billion dollar aid package before Russia compiles its economic reform plan, the paper said.

Matsuura Discusses Summit Agenda

OW2906085192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT 29 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized economies will tackle the issues of economic recovery and ways to cut Japan's external surplus at their annual summit next week, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Koichiro Matsuura said the G-7 leaders will also discuss debt reduction proposals for poor countries as well as aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which will be one of the major topics on the summit agenda.

In an interview with KYODO News Service and several other news organizations, Matsuura said that Japan's external surplus is closely linked to its potential international contributions to revitalizing the world economy.

He said Japan will "effectively utilize" its massive external surplus, citing as an example its 1 trillion yen, five-year official development assistance program for environmental protection that began in April.

In a bid to reduce its external surplus, Matsuura said, Japan will implement measures to stimulate domestic demand.

Government sources said Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will go to Munich armed with a pump-priming package of over 6 trillion yen, unveiled last weekend by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Matsuura said the G-7 leaders from the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Canada will talk about ways to "bring their economies to the path of economic recovery."

And with the exception of Japan, he said, their challenge is how to bring down their unemployment rates, which were in the 4 percent range on average last year, compared with around 6 percent in the 1980s and 3 percent to 5 percent in the 1970s.

Some of the G-7 countries have been battling the high jobless rates after successfully bringing inflation under control from as high as 14 percent in the 1970s to 2 percent to 4 percent in the 1980s.

On the protracted Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks, Matsuura, Miyazawa's sherpa or personal representative for the G-7 summit, said, "everybody harbors a sense of crisis."

Farm trade disputes between the United States and the European Community have stalled the global trade talks, launched in Punta del Este, Uruguay in the fall of 1986.

IMF, Russia 'Expected' To Reach Aid Agreement

OW2806095192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 28 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) will ease conditions on loans to Russia to break their deadlocked talks on a 24 billion dollar financial aid package, international financial sources said Sunday.

To help the talks over the aid that the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial nations has agreed to provide to Russia, the IMF will agree on a provisional economic reform program with less stringent conditions than one the IMF prepared, the sources said.

If work on the economic reform program goes smoothly, the IMF and Russia are expected to reach agreement just before a July 6-8 Munich Summit of the G-7 nations, allowing the summit to expedite the aid package, they said.

The G-7 and other nations would then hold a meeting of creditor nations just after the summit—rather than this fall as scheduled—to negotiate rescheduling Russia's payment of debts, the sources said.

The reform program will shelve such difficult issues as the ruble's unified exchange rate, specifying a target for financial deficit reduction, and promoting privatization of corporations, they said.

The IMF executive board will meet soon to approve the written agreement with Russia, the sources said.

As the IMF-Russia negotiations faced rough going on the economic reform program, the IMF was preparing to provide 1 billion dollars in loans to Russia even though the country has not yet received IMF approval of its reforms.

The provisional reform program surfaced as the 1 billion dollars in aid was seen as too little to propose in a post-summit meeting of G-7 leaders and Russian President Boris Yeltsin, the sources said.

But the IMF-Russia negotiations on the provisional program are also expected to face difficulties due to deep pessimism over the prospects of Russian economic reform.

LDP Unveils 'Pump-Priming' Measures Package

OW2706123192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 27 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party unveiled a wide-ranging package of pump-priming measures Saturday with outlays of up to 7 trillion yen to boost the slumping economy.

Yoshiro Mori, chairman of the party's Policy Affairs Research Council, expressed hope the government would set aside 6 trillion to 7 trillion yen for the package, including a supplementary budget.

The package focuses on tax incentives for housing and corporate capital investment and 1 trillion yen in soft loans to small enterprises through government-run financial institutions, he said.

"We want to see the outlays incorporated in the package exceed 6 trillion yen and near 7 trillion yen," Mori told a hurriedly called news conference to announce the measures.

Declining to discuss the size of the supplementary budget, he called achieving the government's target of 3.5 percent economic growth for the current fiscal year "most important."

An extraordinary session of the Diet will be convened in late September to discuss the extra budget, he said.

Mori said necessary funds for the package will be appropriated through the government's loans and investment program and through the issue of construction bonds.

It will be the second package of pump-priming measures to be implemented this year.

The stimulus package, however, did not refer to a controversial income tax reduction.

Mori said the package will be presented to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Monday.

Party officials said Miyazawa would explain the package at the Munich summit of seven major industrial nations in early July as Japan's contribution to expanding the world economy.

Japan has been under pressure from the United States to formulate a large-scale supplementary budget to stimulate domestic demand and thereby contribute to boosting the global economy.

Miyazawa is scheduled to leave Tokyo for Washington on Tuesday for talks with U.S. President George Bush before proceeding to Munich.

The Japanese Government adopted a six-point package in March, featuring the expedited implementation of public works outlays in the first half of fiscal 1992, which began April 1.

The last comprehensive set of pump-priming measures before that came in 1987, when the government implemented a large-scale package to stimulate the domestic economy depressed by a sharp appreciation of the yen against the dollar.

Earlier Saturday, the ruling party's powerful vice president, Shin Kanemaru, said a supplementary budget of 8 trillion to 10 trillion yen is needed to attain the 3.5 percent growth target.

Outlooks by the Bank of Japan and the Economic Planning Agency are too optimistic, and the current rate of growth is virtually below 2.0 percent, he said in a speech in Aichi Prefecture.

Miyazawa To Explain Economic Package to Bush

OW2906034492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 29 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will explain the 7 trillion yen pump-priming package planned by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to U.S. President George Bush in talks this week, the top government spokesman said Monday.

The government has not yet decided to adopt the plan, but it is thinking along similar lines, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato told a regularly scheduled news conference.

"Miyazawa is likely to explain in the summit talks how he plans to respond to the LDP's (6 trillion yen to 7 trillion yen) figures, but it will be difficult for him to spell out the size or timing" of the government plan, Kato said.

Kato said that earlier in the day Bush inquired about the LDP plan in a telephone call he placed to Miyazawa, who is to depart for Washington on Tuesday.

The U.S. President is very interested in Japan's macroeconomic planning, as is the entire world, Kato said, commenting about the inquiry.

He reiterated, however, that the government would not unveil a supplementary budget or other measures to rescue the slumping economy until the effects of an earlier package, adopted in March, are evaluated.

On Saturday, the LDP called for a 6 trillion yen to 7 trillion yen plan including a supplementary budget, tax incentives for housing and corporate capital investment, and 1 trillion yen in soft loans to small enterprises.

The ruling party is hoping the plan will help Japan achieve a 3.5 percent target for economic growth.

Last week, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development predicted that Japan would fall far short of its goal, and said Japan's inflation-adjusted economic growth would be 1.8 percent for 1992.

Tokyo Not Specific About Fiscal Spending Pledge

OW2906120092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 29 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—A top official of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) said Monday the government will not pledge any specific amount of additional fiscal spending at the forthcoming summit of the seven major industrial powers.

The official said the figures announced by a senior official of the Liberal Democratic Party on Saturday as the goal for fiscal spending are only a "personal view."

The ruling party announced last weekend its plan for another fiscal stimulus package, mainly as a supplementary budget, which was presented to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Monday as the party recommendation.

Yoshiro Mori, chairman of the party's Policy Affairs Research Council, said in announcing the package that the government should spend nearly 7 trillion yen, mostly on public works projects, in addition to the fiscal 1992 budget as a means to boost the economy.

The MOF official, while admitting the government will pay due heed to the LDP's plan, said the government cannot talk about any specific figure until it fully assesses the effects of the fiscal and monetary steps already taken.

"The actual spending could be more or less than the figures (mentioned by Mori)," he said.

The official also said the government's economic growth target of inflation-adjusted 3.5 percent in fiscal 1992, which began April 1, is not an international pledge.

"It is just a goal we would like to achieve by expanding domestic demand," he said. "Which country can make a promise out of such a goal?"

Some LDP politicians, including Vice President Shin Kanemaru, have said the target should be viewed as an international pledge.

Another senior MOF official said the government will decide on its stance toward the LDP's program by the time Miyazawa leaves Japan on Tuesday to attend the summit talks with U.S. President George Bush in Washington and with other group of seven (G-7) partners in Munich.

He also was skeptical about the possibility that Miyazawa will make any commitment to specific amount of fiscal spending in the meetings with other G-7 leaders.

Summit To Seek Russia as 'Constructive Partner'

OW2906082392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT 29 Jun 92

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—The Munich economic summit next week will call on Russia to become a "constructive partner" by applying its post-cold war diplomacy to the Asia-Pacific region, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's summit representative said Monday.

"The economic declaration will urge (Russia) to behave responsibly internationally," Deputy Foreign Minister Koichiro Matsuura said at a news conference. He said the Group of Seven (G-7) major economic powers will urge Russia "to act as a constructive partner diplomatically."

At the news conference and later at a group interview, Matsuura, who is Miyazawa's sherpa or personal representative for the annual G-7 summit, stressed that Japan will not offer fresh and massive economic aid to Russia in the absence of a peace treaty.

"Japanese-Russian relations are one of the major pillars of the Asia-Pacific region," he said, adding that Miyazawa is expected to "clearly state" the Japanese position at the summit and in the G-7 leaders' post-summit talks with Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

Matsuura said Japan expects Russia to "apply the diplomacy based on law and justice to Asia and the Pacific."

Leaders of the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Britain, and Canada will meet with Yeltsin in Munich after the conclusion of their three-day parley.

Matsuura said the G-7 leaders will also discuss ways to "bring their economies to the path of economic recovery" by reducing jobless rates, which applies to many of the countries, and stimulating domestic demand, notably in Japan.

Japan's approach to economic expansion, he said, "is to take measures centering on domestic demand," which he said in turn will help whittle down the nation's external surplus.

Japan's current account surplus is projected to soar to 100 billion dollars this year from 72.9 billion dollars in 1991.

Matsuura reiterated that despite pressure from its G-7 partners Japan will not provide Russia with fresh aid pending the resolution of a territorial dispute over four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido.

He declined to speculate if the territorial issue will be covered in any of the Munich Summit's documents, other than to say that Japan is after "substance" rather than symbolism.

Yeltsin's visit to Japan in September is "the key" to future Japanese-Russian relations, Matsuura told reporters.

The G-7 leaders will underline the need for emergency measures to repair at least 25 of 57 aging nuclear power plants in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the deputy foreign minister said, adding that some of the 25 plants will face closure.

The G-7 has come up with a 24 billion dollar package for Russia and other members of the new independent states of the former Soviet Union, although its implementation is subject to progress in talks between Russia and the International Monetary Fund on economic reform.

Summing up preparatory talks regarding Russia for the Munich summit so far, Matsuura said the G-7's policy on aid to Russia is to "help (Russia's) self-help."

Miyazawa To Seek G-7 Support on Islands Issue

OW2906101292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 29 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told a group of elder conservative politicians Monday he will call for support from leaders of the other members of the world's seven major economic powers for Japan's claim to islands held by Russia, officials said.

In a meeting with elders of the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Miyazawa vowed to urge the Munich Summit to treat the territorial dispute as an essential element in the construction of the post-cold war new world order, not as a mere bilateral one.

The officials quoted Miyazawa as saying he hopes Group of Seven (G-7) leaders will use their influence on Russian President Boris Yeltsin when he meets the leaders on the final day of the summit.

Japan has long called for the return of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and the Habomai group of islets, located just east of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido. The former Soviet Union seized the islands at the end of World War II.

Japan has refused to provide large-scale financial assistance to Russia unless the territorial dispute is settled.

The party elders present included former Prime Ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone, Zenko Suzuki, Takeo Fukuda and Noboru Takeshita.

Miyazawa is scheduled to leave Tokyo on Tuesday for Washington for talks with U.S. President George Bush. He will attend the July G-9 [as received] Munich

Summit after visiting London for talks with European Community leaders and British Prime Minister John Major.

The prime minister told the elders that despite their differences over the disputed islands, Japan will supply technical and humanitarian assistance to the former Soviet republics.

He said this will consist of assistance for the development of oil fields and cooperation in emergency measures to ensure the safety of nuclear power stations.

Nakasone urged Miyazawa to press Japan's stand on the disputed northern islands with Yeltsin, while Takeshita and Fukuda urged him to take up environmental and population issues.

Fukuda also told Miyazawa he would like to see the restriction of arms exports taken up as an issue at the summit as well as consideration given to financial policy.

Summit 'Likely' To Express Support for UNTAC

OW2906134592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1334 GMT 29 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Leaders of the world's seven leading industrial nations are likely to throw their support behind the UN peacekeeping efforts in Cambodia, Japanese Government sources said Monday.

Leaders meeting at the July 6-8 Munich Summit will mention their support either in a political declaration to be issued on the second day or in the summit chairman's statement which German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will issue on the third or closing day.

The leaders of Japan, the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Canada and Italy are expected to reconfirm their support for the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and for Cambodia's peace process during the summit, the sources said.

Japan, which hosted an international ministerial conference to help Cambodia's reconstruction last week, has been urging the other summit nations to mention their support in the political declaration to give momentum to the Cambodian peace process, the sources said.

As the only Asian nation to participate in the annual summit, Tokyo plans to stress the importance of the Cambodian peace process to reflect the views of the Asian-Pacific region, they said.

The Tokyo gathering on Cambodia held June 22 drew representatives from 33 nations and 13 international organizations.

The conference pledged 880 million dollars to help the war-torn country, with Japan emerging as the largest donor to Cambodia, offering some 150 to 200 million dollars.

It also published two declarations calling for a timely and complete implementation of the Paris peace agreement signed last October.

Since June 13, UNTAC has begun the second phase of the ceasefire, which calls for disarming and demobilizing the factions.

The Khmer Rouge, however, the strongest of the three guerrilla factions, has refused to disarm, arguing that UNTAC is sacrificing its neutrality by supporting the Phnom Penh government's administration of public affairs.

UNTAC is to begin taking control of the country's civil administration in five key areas, including diplomacy and national defense, from July 1 without the participation of the Khmer Rouge.

Agriculture Minister Leaves for Canada, U.S.

OW2906121092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 29 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Masami Tanabu left Japan on Monday evening for a 10-day tour of Canada and the United States.

He will meet Canadian Agriculture Minister William McKnight and U.S. Agriculture Secretary Edward Madigan to discuss possible reductions in farm subsidies and Japan's liberalization of its rice market.

Military Measures for Handling PCB Protested

OW2506115592 Naha NHK Television Network in Japanese 0315 GMT 25 Jun 92

[Text] Japanese employees were reportedly assigned to engage in removing electrical transformers containing PCB's [polychlorinated biphenyl] on U.S. military bases in Okinawa. With regard to this problem, the headquarters of the Okinawa Chapter of the All-Japan Garrison Forces Labor Union [Zenchuro] today issued a statement protesting against the U.S. Forces for sloppiness in taking measures to ensure safety for their employees.

This issue centers around the fact that from the first half of the 1980's until quite recently, Japanese employees were assigned to engage in removing a large number of PCB-containing electrical transformers that were in use on U.S. military bases without receiving sufficient instructions or taking sufficient measures to ensure their safety. In response to questions from the mass media, the public affairs office of the U.S. Forces stationed in Okinawa answered that Japanese employees were given training regarding safety measures and that there was no record that they had been assigned to engage in dangerous work.

Misao Kamiyama, chairman of the Zenchuro Okinawa Chapter Headquarters, held a news conference at the prefectural government office today, and announced that a statement of protest had been issued because the answer given by the U.S. military was contrary to the facts.

According to Zenchuro, employees were asked to handle electrical transformers containing PCB's. Moreover, when they were asked to handle corroded transformers from which PCB's were leaking, it took them three days of negotiations with the U.S. military before they were eventually given protective clothing. And it is reported that not even manuals on safety measures for PCB's have been given to employees.

Regarding this, Zenchuro plans to appeal to the U.S. military and other concerned authorities for measures to investigate the facts and ensure safety.

ROK Renews Call for Rectifying Trade Imbalance

SK2506015692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0045 GMT 25 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 (YONHAP)—South Korea renewed its calls Wednesday for Japanese cooperation in rectifying the heavy trade imbalance between the two nations in Tokyo's favor.

Visiting Trade and Industry Minister Han Pong-su met with Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe and argued for the two countries to establish a technology cooperation foundation, increase Japanese investment in Korea, and promote technology transfer.

Watanabe, in turn, demanded that Korea repeal its import diversification policy and give Japan equal intellectual property rights with the United States and the European Community, Korean officials said.

Han replied that Korea needed its diversification policy because of the steep trade imbalance and said negotiations could begin on intellectual property rights after the two countries had agreed on an "action plan."

Seoul and Tokyo are to produce an action plan by end of this month that will lay out general measures to correct Korea's chronic trade deficit with Japan. The deficit amounted to 9 billion U.S. dollars last year, compared with Korea's 9.6 billion dollar deficit with the world.

Seoul's demands for the foundation, investment and technology transfer are included in its draft of the action plan.

Han and Watanabe agreed to hold annual trade ministers' talks.

PRC Fishermen Said Allowed To Fish Illegally

OW2506213092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1406 GMT 25 Jun 92

[Text] Nagasaki, June 25 KYODO—A Japanese fishing company illegally allowed Chinese fishermen to engage in dragnet fishing aboard its trawlers in the East China Sea earlier this year, informed sources said Thursday.

After confirming the embarkation of Chinese fishermen aboard the trawlers, the relevant Japanese authorities, the Transport Ministry and the Fisheries Agency, secretly shepherded them off the vessels, the sources said. For foreign fishermen to work on Japanese fishing boats, they need permission from their home governments and Sailors' Handbooks issued by the Japanese Government.

Last year, the Japan Pelagic Trawlers Association called on the Chinese Government to send 280 fishermen because of the labor shortage in Japan, but Beijing notified the organization of its refusal in February, citing the preservation of marine resources. However, Takada Suisan, a fishing company based in Nagasaki, western Japan, started fishing with unqualified Chinese fishermen aboard its vessels, the sources said.

Their illegal embarkation came to light in early April when an act of violence occurred between Japanese and Chinese fishermen aboard a ship at sea, maritime officials said. Subsequently, the Transport Ministry and the Fisheries Agency vehemently demanded the disembarkation of the Chinese fishermen, and the fishing company revoked contracts with most of them, company officials said.

Takada Suisan intends to discontinue dragnet fishing in the East China Sea, complaining that it cannot overcome the labor shortage unless it employs Chinese fishermen, the officials said.

Bank To Offer 20.55 Billion Yen to Philippines

OW2506132792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1148 GMT 25 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO—The government-backed Export-Import Bank of Japan signed an agreement Thursday to extend an untied loan of up to 20.55 billion yen to national power corp. of the Philippines, bank officials said.

The loan—untied to purchases of Japanese goods and services—is extended in cofinancing with the world bank's 390 million dollar energy sector project loan to the Philippines and falls under the Japanese Government's fund recycling program, the officials said.

[words indistinct] Philippine projects for renewal of equipment and construction of substations and transmission systems under a five-year program which started in 1989.

Thirty percent of the loan amount will be provided by Japanese commercial banks, the officials said.

Bank on 'Possible' Loan Losses to Ex-Soviets

OW2606132192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 26 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 26 KYODO—Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank (DKB) said Friday the balance of its possible loan losses to the former Soviet Union totaled 24.2 billion yen at the end of March.

DKB said its potential overseas loan losses to 14 countries, including the former Soviet republics, Argentina, and Brazil came to 197.4 billion yen, or 0.32 percent of its total assets.

Possible loan losses to Argentina amounted to 54.6 billion yen and to Brazil 52 billion yen.

Meanwhile, Mitsubishi Bank on Friday also announced its balance of possible loan losses for fiscal 1991.

Mitsubishi's balance of potential loan losses to 15 countries, including Brazil and Argentina, came to 188.1 billion yen, bank officials said.

Although Mitsubishi's balance of potential losses on loans to the former Soviet Union is unknown, potential losses connected with loans to Brazil totaled 96 billion yen, while those to Argentina amounted to 26.1 billion yen.

Spectators Manhandle Kakizawa After TV Debate

OW2706101592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 27 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO—Koji Kakizawa, parliamentary vice foreign minister, said Saturday that several young men rushed him and choked him after a televised debate earlier in the day, tearing off his shirt.

Kakizawa, unhurt in the incident, spoke with reporters later in the day after flying to Fukuoka from Tokyo, where the debate on the role of Japan's military was held at a television studio.

At the end of the live debate early in the morning, several young men from the audience rushed the stage, pushing and shoving the Liberal Democratic Party House of Representatives member, said spokesmen for Asahi National Broadcasting Co.

They said the all-night debate had become heated.

Japan's Diet enacted a law June 15 allowing Self-Defense Forces (SDF) troops to participate in limited United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Japan's biggest opposition group, the Social Democratic Party, and the Japanese Communist Party, were among the vehement opponents to the bill, arguing any dispatch of troops would violate the country's war-renouncing Constitution.

Polls show the public split on the peacekeeping issue.

Also attending the televised debate were film director Nagisa Oshima, former SDF officers, leaders of civic groups, and foreign students in Japan, the Asahi spokesmen said.

Kajiyama Urges Special Diet Reform Session

OW2706063692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 27 Jun 92

[Text] Matsue, June 27 KYODO—A senior Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) official said Saturday an extraordinary Diet session should be convened in late September or early October to push for political reform.

Speaking at a news conference, Seiroku Kajiyama, chairman of the LDP's Diet Policy Committee, said a package of political reform bills aimed partly at reallocating House of Representatives seats should be enacted at the outset of the extra session.

Kajiyama also said a short parliamentary session should be convened somewhere between August 8 and 10 for preparatory Diet affairs.

Referring to a pledge by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to map out a more comprehensive reallocation of Diet seats by November, he said such reform would take three to five years to achieve.

Other items up for debate in the proposed fall session would include compilation of a supplementary budget to boost the flagging Japanese economy, according to Kajiyama.

The LDP is expected to recommend to Miyazawa early next week that the government compile a 7 trillion yen extra budget, including 6 trillion yen for public works expenditure.

Noting reallocation of lower house seats can be carried out within a week, Kajiyama said he wants to submit a bill on the matter, together with other legislation on political funds on which the LDP and opposition parties have already made some agreements.

The LDP, the Social Democratic Party, Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party roughly agreed earlier this month on a set of reform measures, such as expanded rules on disclosure of politicians' assets and stricter controls on fund-raising.

Kajiyama said the plan for partial redistribution of Diet seats, announced by Miyazawa in May, is not a stopgap measure.

Under the proposal, one seat each would be pared from 10 electoral districts where the number of eligible voters has been decreasing, and one seat each would be added to nine districts with growing populations.

State-Run Financial Institution Rates To Drop

OW2506131892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT 25 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO—The Ministry of Finance will lower the base rates on loans offered by the government-run financial institutions by 0.2 percentage point to 6.1 percent per annum, effective with July lending, ministry officials said Thursday.

This follows the 0.2 percentage point reduction of the long-term prime lending rate, which takes effect on July 1.

The base rates at government-run financial organizations such as the Japan Development Bank, the Export-Import Bank of Japan, and nine finance corporations including small business finance corp., are moved basically in line with the long-term prime rate.

Keidanren, Brokerage Heads Discuss Stock Market

OW2506132892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 25 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO—Pension funds and other public funds should be poured into the stock market to resuscitate the ailing market, senior officials of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and the securities industry said Thursday.

Tsunekazu Sakano, head of the business lobby's committee on international taxation, met with the presidents of the "big four" brokerage houses to discuss ways of revitalizing the stock market as well as the overall economy, Keidanren officials said.

The talks were the first in which senior Keidanren officials met with leaders of the securities industry to mull over ways of bolstering the sagging stock market, they said.

Some attending the talks urged the government to lower the face value of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) stock from the current 50,000 yen through a stock split and to revise the current laws on taxation of securities transactions, they said.

Other participants called for a swift decision on a large-scale supplementary budget as a means of jump-starting the economy, based on the belief that an upswing of corporate profits would lead to a recovery of the stock market, they said.

Others said a further interest rate reduction would be needed for an economic rebound, the officials said.

Keidanren plans to submit the requests to the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in early July, they said.

Kanemaru Hints at Supplementary Budget Amount

OW2606145092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1414 GMT 26 Jun 92

[Text] Kofu, June 26 KYODO—Shin Kanemaru, an influential member of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), hinted Friday that Japan's supplementary budget this year could amount to 10 trillion yen if current economic conditions do not improve by September.

A supplementary budget of 8 trillion yen may not be enough if current conditions last that long, the LDP vice president said.

Meanwhile, he urged Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata to take responsibility if Japan fails to achieve the 3.5 percent official economic growth target for this fiscal year ending next March.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and himself [as received] will also take responsibility, he added, saying the target was a promise he made when he met with U.S. President George Bush in Washington earlier this month.

Kanemaru's remarks came at a speech he made in Yamanashi Prefecture to a federation of local land reform enterprises.

Matsue Reiterates Supplementary Budget Stand

OW2906144892 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 27 Jun 92

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] Today, Finance Minister Hata held a news conference at Matsue, Shimane Prefecture, where he is on a stumping tour. He said that he will be able to reveal the general direction of measures dealing with economic problems early next week, but noted that it will be difficult to present the size of supplementary budget—the point of concern for many.

Speaking about the economic measures at the news conference, Mr. Hata said he expects to be able to announce the general direction of the measures on or around Monday [29 June], but added that where the question of the size of the suplementary budget is concerned, views of various sectors need to be heard before studies on it can begin. Hence, it will be difficult to say clearly about it, he explained.

He thus indicated that regarding the economic promotion measures in which the budget will play a major part, even though he can indicate a direction, it will be difficult to present a scope of the supplementary budget.

Regarding the scope of the supplementary budget, the Liberal Democratic Party, which is thinking about the forthcoming upper house election, has said the budget needs to be of a big scale—of at least 5 trillion yen, and is seeking to prepare the party's economic measures based on that assumption.

The remarks of Finance Minister Hata today are thought to be the strong reiteration of the Finance Ministry's position that it is difficult to present the scope of the supplementarty budget at this stage.

Think Tank Says Economy Seen Recovering in Fall

OW2906092992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT 29 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—The Japanese economy will start to pick up in the fall on a recovery in housing investment and personal spending, a private economic think tank said Monday.

The Research Institute on the National Economy predicted that consumption will recover in the third quarter of this year, while private fixed spending will recuperate in the fourth quarter backed by lower market interst rates.

Inventory adjustment will end in the third quarter, it said, as a result of production restraints.

The institute said stable prices will contribute to raising real disposable income, while demand for durable goods could recover on lower interest rates. These factors should combine to revive consumer spending, it said.

However, it dismissed the liklihood of a cut in the official discount rate, which currently stands at 3.75 percent, saying monetary authorities are cautious about creating speculative economic "bubbles" again.

The institute forecasts Japan's real growth in the gross national product (GNP) at 3.3 percent in the current fiscal year ending next March. The official target set by the government is 3.5 percent.

An institute official said the projection is based on the assumption that this year's supplementary budget will be 1 trillion yen on a general account basis, or 3 trillion yen on an actual construction basis. If the figure is doubled to 2 trillion yen, the government's target can be accomplished, he said.

It sees a 4.0 percent year-on-year growth in the first half of fiscal 1993.

Japan's trade surplus in fiscal 1992 is forecast at 129.7 billion dollars and current account surplus at 106.5 billion dollars, both above fiscal 1991 levels.

The dollar is projected to change hands at an average of 127.6 yen in fiscal 1992 and at 125 yen in the first half of fiscal 1993.

The institute's optimism was shared by the Mitsubishi Research Institute, which forecast the economy will regain momentum in the fall even without another cut in the benchmark rate.

The institute, affiliated with Mitsubishi Bank, estimates the economy will expand 2.6 percent in the current fiscal year, a downward revision from the originally projected 2.7 percent growth.

The revision was attributed to larger-than-expected inventories, which are putting a sizable drag on the economy.

But still, the economy has enough strength to recover "autonomously" from the second half of fiscal 1992, it said.

Even more bullish is the institute's view that not only another cut but the recent easing of credit by the BOJ [Bank of Japan] was unnecessary.

Synchronizing the government's spring-time fiscal stimulating package, the central bank pruned the key lending rate, which it charges on loans to commercial banks, by 0.75 percentage point to 3.75 percent.

Labor Unhappy With 4.95 Percent Annual Increase

OW2706012892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 27 Jun 92

[By Tadashi Matsumoto]

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO—Japan's organized labor is dissatisfied with the 13,662 yen or 4.95 percent monthly wage increases settled on this year but is happy with progress in cutting the country's long working hours.

This year's wage agreement follows average raises of 5.65 percent in 1991, 5.91 percent in 1990, and 5.11 percent in 1989. This year's average is the lowest since the 4.43 percent settled on in 1988.

Employers blame the slowdown in the Japanese economy for pulling the average wage increase below 5 percent for the first time in four years, but labor unions are not convinced.

"We are dissatisfied with the wage hikes," said Seigo Yamada, general secretary of the 8 million-strong Japanese Trade Union Confederation (RENGO). But workers could not overcome management arguments over deteriorating profits, he said.

Government and private reports show profits declining at an overwhelming majority of Japanese companies and inventories piling up since last year.

Takuji Yamahara, manager of labor policies at the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren), said management "made utmost efforts to meet workers' wage demands amid Japan's slowing economy."

Yamahara said that with management concessions on shorter working hours, the 1992 wage increases effectively equal 6 percent, causing companies to worry that the labor-management accords will delay Japan's economic recovery.

Rengo's Yamada said the labor confederation "reaped benefits from management on a demand for shorter working hours on which we have made every effort."

Rengo has set a target of 1,800 working hours a year by fiscal 1993 ending March 1994. The government has long called for such reductions, and an advisory panel Wednesday urged measures to reach the target by fiscal 1996.

In fiscal 1991, Japanese workers spent an average 2,008 hours on the job. That is 50 to 500 hours more than those of their counterparts in the United States, Germany, France and Britain.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Japan's biggest maker of electric appliances, agreed with unionists to cut annual working hours to 1,800 on Rengo's timetable. Nikkeiren's Yamahara said the Matsushita decision will have a great impact on other corporations across the country.

Japanese workers launched the annual labor offensive in January with calls for 8 percent wage increases and better working conditions. Management's opening bid was 2.5 percent.

Companies said economic slowdown inhibited their ability to offer more money, while unions countered that boosting wage earners' pay by 8 percent would stimulate consumption.

Yamahara said Japan's unions and management share the goal of a better quality of life for workers in the future, adding that both sides must work together to rein in prices of daily goods, working hours and land prices.

Kotaro Tsuru, a senior analyst at the Economic Planning Agency, said the government, management and labor are making a joint effort to achieve a "really" affluent life for workers.

Tokyo on Hosting International Whaling Talks

OW2706033692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT 27 Jun 92

[Text] Glasgow, June 27 KYODO—Japan will propose that it hosts next year's gathering of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) in an apparent bid to seek international understanding toward its continued whaling, Japanese sources said Saturday.

The sources close to a Japanese delegation to next week's IWC meeting said the bid is likely to materialize as many parties concerned are positive about the idea and no other country seems willing to challenge it.

If realized, the meeting would be the first hosted by Japan in 25 years. Likely venues include Tokyo and Sendai, northern Japan.

The sources said the proposal reflects Japan's wish to avert the international tilt toward a total ban on whale hunting.

The 37-member IWC, established in 1946 to control whale hunting, voted to ban commercial whaling in 1985.

Japan, along with such whaling countries as Norway and Iceland, continues limited whaling under the banner of scientific research, which is excluded from the 1985 accord.

The three countries want commercial whaling to resume, arguing stocks of minke whales, estimated at 760,000 around the Antarctic and 100,000 in the north Atlantic, are sufficient.

But rough going is expected for their battle to lift the ban, as they are minority in an increasingly environmentally-conscious world.

In fact, Japanese whalers face another threat to their business as next week's IWC meeting, starting Monday, will discuss a French proposal to create a whale sanctuary in part of the southern hemisphere.

Mongolia

Elections Begin for Great State Hural 28 Jun

LD2806054392 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0110 GMT 28 Jun 92

[Report by ITAR-TASS correspondent Dugar Sanzhinyev]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Jun—The doors of the 1,564 polling stations have opened throughout the whole of Mongolia. Elections to the Great State Hural—the country's supreme legislative body—are taking place here today. Mongolian voters are to decide namely who and which political force is capable of continuing the democratic transformations begun a little over two years ago. The party which receives the largest number of seats in the Great Hural will receive the right to form a government of its own or a coalition government.

This is what the new Constitution of Mongolia, which came into effect at the beginning of the year, determines. According to it, there are 76 seats in the future unicameral and multiparty parliament. Two hundred and ninety-three candidates put forward by various parties and blocs, including 18 independent ones, are laying claim to the seats. The elections are taking place in 26 multi mandate constituencies. They are considered valid if at least half the electorate takes part in them.

Foreign observers from 18 countries, including from the European parliament, Hungary, the United States, and Japan are present at the elections. They have been invited by the country's main electoral commission, the State Small Hural—the parliament in permanent session—and a number of parties.

President Ochirbat Casts Vote

OW2806123492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT 28 Jun 92

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 28 KYODO—Mongolians voted Sunday in their first elections since the country shifted to a unicameral parliament after becoming a democracy. Results were not expected until about Thursday.

In the election, new opposition parties are calling for faster introduction of measures to revitalize the economy than the more gradualist governing People's Revolutionary Party has shown.

Under fair skies in the capital Ulaanbaatar, President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat and his wife cast their ballots, as did voters nationwide at 1,564 polling stations.

Ochirbat called for cooperation among the ruling and opposition parties vying for power.

"Whatever party wins, it is important to have solidarity with the other parties," Ochirbat said. "If not, it will invite intrusion from some other power. Solidarity is the basis of progress and prosperity."

Opposition parties won official status after organized demonstrations in Ulaanbaatar between December 1989 and March 1990.

A new Constitution, approved in January, changed the country's name to the State of Mongolia from the Mongolian People's Republic, allowed ownership of private land, and provided for Sunday's general elections to elect a new parliament.

'About 92 Percent' Turnout Noted

OW2906000692 Beijing XINHUA in English 1950 GMT 28 Jun 92

[Text] Ulanbaatar, June 28 (XINHUA)—The Mongolian Great People's Hural (parliament) election was held today throughout the country.

About 92 percent voters cast their votes, according to the official statistics.

This is another poll after Mongolia's general election in 1990.

Two hundred and ninety-three candidates will run for the 76 seats in the Great Hural.

Preliminary results of the election will be announced on July 4.

North Korea

5th Round of Exchange Subcommittee Talks Detailed

SK2606134092 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1210 GMT 26 Jun 92

[Text] The fifth round of the Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittee of the North-South high-level talks was held today in the South side's area of Panmunjom.

Speaking at the meeting, the chairman of our side mentioned certain progress in the work designed to implement cooperation and exchange between the North and South, Paragraph 3 in the North-South agreement, in the course of holding subcommittee meetings and contacts between the members. Then he said that in spite of all this, ominous situations have developed recently in South Korea, casting dark clouds not only over the implementation of the North-South agreement, but also over the future of the subcommittee meetings.

Calling to mind the fact that after the seventh round of the North-South high-level talks the South side has not only intensified confrontation between the North and South and raised a large-scale antirepublic commotion against us, but also conspired in planning sanctions and military measures against us with outside forces, he pointed out that such insidious moves have become more overt recently.

Then he stressed that the South side's decision to block all forms of North-South exchanges as long as the mutual nuclear inspection between the South and North remains unrealized is the same as declaring that it will stop the work of the Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittee, which directly discusses general areas of exchange.

He said: As for the nuclear issues brought up by the South Korean authorities, these have already been resolved through the inspection conducted by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. The South side is to blame for the fact that North-South nuclear inspection was not conducted before the deadline, for it refused to discuss the agreement for the implementation of the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization and deliberately raised obstacles by insisting that U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases be excluded form the list of sites for inspection and by coming up with far-fetched and nonexistent issues in the agreement, such as special inspection [tukpyol sachal], inspection of equal number of sites, or inspection of military bases.

Stating that we know why the South side is so persistent in trying to stop the implementation of the North-South agreement and who masterminded it, he disclosed in detail the insidious objectives they seek.

He said: Even though the South side tries to camouflage itself and appear interested in settling such humanitarian issues as the exchange of visiting groups of old parents, it is nothing but a verbal game. We are forced to be serious about the South side's attempt to push only for the work of exchange of visiting groups, while saying that it will shelve all the other things in its pursuit of political objectives.

In addition, our side's chairman noted that the South side, while persisting in the idea that the authorities should issue permits to those directly concerned about cooperation and exchange, which was clearly proved to be unjust in the course of discussing the annexed agreement, is not only refusing to abolish the legal and institutional devices that prevent free visits between the people of the nation, but also refuses to accept our proposals for easily reaching an agreement even on humanitarian issues. He noted that this is all attributable to the South side's basic stance of trying to block the implementation of the North-South agreement. He clearly said that because the North-South agreement and the points agreed upon by the North and the South are a common program for expediting reunification, which the North and the South pledged to implement before all fellow countrymen, they cannot be postponed or delayed because of one side's political strategy.

Our side's chairman said that if one side tries not to implement the points agreed upon between the North and the South, holding repeated talks and discussions is meaningless. He stressed that at today's talks, the South side should clearly express its attitude toward the implementation of points agreed upon between the North and the South and the work of the subcommittee.

After noting the South side's remarks that, if North-South nuclear inspection is not conducted, annexed agreements cannot be validated at the eighth round of the North-South high-level talks, our side's chairman asked the South side if the remarks are true. He asked the South side its real reason for saying that if the North-South nuclear inspection is not conducted, improvement in the North-South relations cannot be expected. Also, after noting the South side's remarks that if the North-South nuclear inspection is not conducted, all North-South exchanges and the implementation of points of agreement will be postponed, our side's chairman asked the South side for its real thoughts about the North-South agreement.

As for the letter the prime minister of the DPRK Administration Council sent to the South side's prime minister on 20 June, our side's chairman proposed that a joint countermeasure to correctly liquidate the Japanese imperialists' crimes against the Korean people should be discussed as an urgent item at the cooperation and exchange subcommittee. He also proposed to the South side that a document like a joint resolution be adopted.

He said that because the South side already expressed its intention to return Yi In-mo to the North before the exchange of visiting groups of separated families' old parents, the South side should clearly reveal when and how it will return him.

Then, saying that he will reveal the South side's stance, the South side's chairman noted that the points agreed upon between both sides should be implemented and that the North-South nuclear inspection should be conducted. He added that if the nuclear issue is not resolved, practical improvement in North-South relations cannot be realized.

He said that because a basic treaty was concluded between South Korea and Japan in 1965, the South side cannot raise the issue of Ulsa Five-Point Treaty with the Japanese side again. He added that joint studies should be conducted and historical materials on the Ulsa Five-Point Treaty should be found through scholars' seminars.

In response, our side's chairman noted that the South side's chairman again declared in an official meeting that the South side's remarks—if the nuclear issue is not resolved, improving North- South relations will be difficult—were not reported incorrectly but are true. He asked the South side when the North and the South adopted and validated the North-South agreement as a precondition of the nuclear issue.

Saying that the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization has been adopted and put into effect thanks to our initiative, he pressed the South side to explain why, if the South side is genuinely interested in nuclear issues, it has not yet presented even a draft of the documents of agreement for realizing denuclearization; why it tries to exclude U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases from the inspection regime; and why it complicates things by mentioning topics like inspection of the general military bases [ilban kunsa kiji sachal], special inspection [tukpyol sachal], or inspection of an equal number of sites that are not in the points agreed upon.

Our side also pressed the South side to explain what it seeks to achieve behind its suggestion that, while claiming that it will implement the points agreed upon between the North and South, it will shelve all the other matters related to exchange except the issue of separated families.

Disclosing the fact by citing specific evidence that when signing what is known as the ROK-Japan [Hanil] Treaty, the South side recognized the Ulsa Five-Point Treaty and Chongmi Seven-Point Treaty as formally signed treaties, our side said that the South side deserves denunciation for having recognized the false treaty that Japan brigandishly fabricated, and then condemned the South's behavior as being toadyist and antinational.

Our side strongly insisted that, given their nature and urgency, the Ulsa Five-Point Treaty and Chongmi Seven-Point Treaty were nothing but false documents fabricated by the Japanese imperialists, and since they have something to do with national dignity, it is natural for the North and South authorities to take concerted action against it and rectify national history by taking steps aimed at receiving an apology and compensation.

Not only did the South side repeat that it is difficult to improve South-North relations without resolving the nuclear issue, saying that this is the authorities' stand, but it also stated incoherently that the report citing authorities as saying that without resolving the nuclear issues, everything will be shelved, is incorrect. That is not the authorities' stand.

Our side pressed the South side to explain why the chairman of the South side to the Joint Nuclear Control Committee babbles about mutual inspection on the grounds that IAEA inspections have limits. If that is the case, did the South side try to hide something when it hosted an IAEA inspection?

The South side avoided answering this question.

The South side also replied irrelevantly to our side's question as to when it will repatriate the old man Yi In-mo.

Concluding the meeting, our side stressed that the South side should officially explain the South side spokesman's remarks that the annexed agreement would not be adopted at the eighth North-South high-level talks as long as the nuclear issue remains unresolved.

The two sides agreed to hold the sixth meeting on 28 July.

ROK 'Dependence on Outside Forces' Berated

SK2906143992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 29 Jun 92

["Dependence on Outside Forces Is Stance of Confrontation"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA) - The South Korean authorities, singing duet with outside forces, are crying over the fictitious "nuclear arms development" by the North and declaring that "improvement of North-South relations cannot be expected" without the solution of this problem. And they are entreating for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces, describing them as " deterrent to war."

This comes under fire in an article of NODONG SINMUN Sunday.

The author of the article says:

To allow the interference of outside force in the domestic affairs of the nation is a treacherous act of fostering antagonism and distrust within the nation and carrying confrontation to a more acute phase. It is entirely due to the illegal occupation of South Korea by the United States, an outside force, that our territory has been bisected and our nation divided into two to be pitted against each other in acute confrontation. And the main force obstructing a peaceful reunification of Korea in every way and maintaining confrontation and split is the outside force.

It is none other than the United States which is forcing the South Korean authorities to "shelve the implementation of the historical agreement adopted between the North and the South and it is again the United States which is increasing tensions and staging almost every day wargames in the South Korean skies, land and sea together with the puppet army for an imaginary aggression on the North.

It is clear that if one depended on such outside force and allowed its interference in internal affairs this would lead the confrontation within the nation and its split to a more serious dimension.

A stop must be put to the treacherous dependence on outside forces on the part of the South Korean authorities which causes confrontation within the nation urges the article.

Kim Chong-il Skills as Supreme Commander Praised

SK2706150392 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0200 GMT 26 Jun 92

[Unattributed talk: "Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Respected and Beloved Supreme Commander of Our Revolutionary Armed Forces, Is a Great Military Commander"]

[Text] The socialist and communist cause, the revolutionary cause of the working class, is accompanied by a fierce class struggle and is consummated in the course of smashing the imperialists' unending aggressive moves.

The imperialists' aggressive and predatory nature will not change until their downfall. This is a law that has been proven by history.

Even today, more than a century after they set their aggressive foot in Korea and some 40 years after they staged an armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic on 25 June 1950, the U.S. imperialists are endlessly clinging to war maneuvers, without abandoning their wild ambition for aggression.

So, for the working class and the popular masses to consummate the socialist, communist cause, it is imperative for them to have at their disposal revolutionary armed forces capable of frustrating and checking the aggressive maneuvers of the imperialists and their lackeys, and they must endlessly strengthen and develop the revolutionary armed forces until the imperialists are perished.

An outstanding military commander, the leader of the revolution, plays a decisive role in building the revolutionary armed forces. Only under the leadership of an outstanding military commander, the leader of the revolution, can the revolutionary armed forces of the working class become strengthened and developed without end and fulfill their historic mission

The Korean People's Army [KPA], which was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is strengthening and developing itself even further and fulfilling its historic mission borne before the party and the revolution as an invincible, ever-victorious revolutionary armed forces, thanks to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The leader's [suryong] leading [yongdojok] position and role should be constantly inherited by his successor.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, our respected and beloved supreme commander, is a great, extraordinary military commander who guides our revolutionary armed forces on a road replete with victories and glory with his uncommon military resourcefulness, excellent cleverness, and outstanding strategy.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, carrying with him unique traits befitting a great military commander from the day he embarked upon the revolutionary road, has led the cause of chuche-oriented founding of an army to victory.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great military genius who solves all military problems in his own unique way based on his uncommon, farsighted, unrivaled military resourcefulness.

The uncommon military resourcefulness is the most important trait a commander needs. The dear comrade leader has standardized the respected and beloved leader's [suryong] military ideology, and clarified in full its contents and composition, and then systematized it through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

The dear comrade leader has explained that the great leader's military ideology is consistently a military ideology centered on man and a military ideology of self-defense in terms of its substance, and that its composition is consisted of ideology, theories, and tactics.

Thanks to the dear comrade leader, the supreme commander of our revolutionary armed forces, the great leader's military ideology has been standardized and, as a result, the historic position of the great leader's military ideology has been explained as the most consummate military ideology, thereby providing the working class with a mighty ideological and theoretical weapon that enables the working class to consummate the cause of the founding of an army.

What occupies a special place in the dear comrade leader's unique ideology on the building of an army is the ideology and theory on the need to imbue the entire army with the chuche idea. With the ideology and theory on the need to imbue the entire army with the chuche idea presented by the dear comrade leader, the general goal, direction, and struggle tasks and methods of the building of an army have been explained in full.

The dear comrade leader's ideology and theories on the building of an army are all based on the revolutionary outlook on the leader without exception. This is the basic feature of the dear comrade leader's ideology on the building of an army.

Based on scientific analysis of the absolute position and decisive role the leader plays in the realization of the cause of building of an army, the dear comrade leader defined the working class cause of building an army as the leader's cause of building an army and the essential nature of the revolutionary armed forces as the leader's army, stating that its mission, too, lies in realizing the leader's cause. In addition, he elucidated that the tactics, too, are created and embodied by the leader and that leadership over the building of an army should be part of the leader's unitary leadership.

Thanks to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme commander of our revolutionary armed forces, the great leader's ideology on the building of an army has been deepened and developed and, as a result, the working class ideology on building an army has become the most consummate ideology on the building of an army and the working class's revolutionary armed forces have come to receive a mighty ideological and theoretical weapon that enables the working class to consummate the cause of building an army.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme commander of our revolutionary armed forces, is also a great military commander who guides our revolutionary armed forces on a road to victories and glory with his outstanding tactics. The most important of the commander's tactics is to present correct methods and slogans for a struggle to realize the basic objective of the building of an army and then to implement them.

The dear comrade leader has presented struggle methods and slogans that must be firmly adhered to in building an army and in the military activities, including: Let us imbue the entire army with the chuche idea, Let us struggle for the great leader at the risk of our lives, and training, study, and living—all in manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. He has brought up our People's Army as an army of the party and leader and the one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary armed forces.

The basic feature of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's tactics is to rely on the soldier masses' strength and to lead the cause of building an army by mobilizing them. In leading the cause of building the revolutionary armed forces, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, always placing the soldier masses at the center, solves everything on the strength of their inexhaustible creative power.

What is important in uniting the soldier masses to carry out military activities on the strength of their power is to make the soldier masses move with trust and affection.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a benevolent fatherly figure to the soldiers of our People's Army, embodying trust and affection for the revolutionary fighters at the loftiest height.

Trust and affection of the dear comrade leader, who regards our soldiers as precious treasure, has given them the most noble political lives, and has glorified them, and who affectionately looks after the soldiers as a father looks after his children is the greatest affection. It is comparable to the combined affection of thousands of parents.

The dear comrade leader is leading the cause of building an army to a brilliant victory by stirring up the soldier masses with this great fatherly affection, while the soldier masses draw an inexhaustible amount of strength and courage from his benevolent affection and devote their youth and even their lives to implementing the party's policy on building an army, without hesitation.

Truly Comrade Kim Chong-il, our respected and beloved supreme commander, possesses an extraordinary ability to lead the army, which no one can match. With this, he brought about revolutionary changes in all fields of our revolutionary armed forces including military work and military activities. He is also an iron-willed commander who endlessly strengthened and developed our people's army into an invincible revolutionary armed forces.

Extraordinary military strategy and peerless courage are military traits possessed by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the respected and beloved supreme commander of our revolutionary armed forces. Strategy is the creative wisdom of the military commander, and courage is will power of the military commander who is not afraid of barriers and trials, but rather responds to them at once.

The military commander who leads a large army of ten million troops must have both the ability to plan strategy and the courage to be ever-victorious. Fighting against the enemy is a confrontation of military might, more importantly it is a confrontation of military strategy and courage of the military commanders who lead the military.

The extraordinary military strategy and peerless courage possessed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are extraordinary traits. These extraordinary military traits were fostered during the days when gunshots against Japan were resounding; in the rooms of the supreme headquarters, where sounds of firing of the Fatherland Liberation War could be heard; and amid the blazes of the war. He also used these extraordinary military traits when he founded of a chuche-type army, and thus displayed his dignified appearance to the world.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme commander of our revolutionary armed forces, immediately drove the enemy's reckless war maneuvers into a defensive position with military strategy in many battles and created eternal tactics in conformity with the demands of a modern war, thus developing and enriching the chuche-type tactics.

With peerless courage Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme commander, viewed the grave military provocation and threat and intimidation of the powerful enemy merely as useless struggle by those who are dying. He led the whole army to victory with a calm attitude.

When the U.S. imperialists provoked the Panmunjom incident through criminal means and were noisily babbling as if they would carry out a war at any time, the dear comrade leader did not change the look on his face at all, and with valiant laughter he encouraged the functionaries by saying that if the enemies attack us, let us fight splendidly so that they will never be able to come back.

Because he possesses this kind of iron will, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il regarded the might of the rascals as one might regard a show-off, who is like a day-old puppy not knowing enough to fear the tiger, when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique were running amuck calling for some kind of retaliation. He always announced with confidence the highest results which no one could match follow, thus making it so that the enemies cannot move even an inch.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the respected and beloved supreme commander, is a great military commander with extraordinary military wisdom and strategy of farsighted powers who also has peerless courage and extraordinary ability to lead the army.

The KPA, which supports the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a great military genius and iron-willed commander, is ever-victorious. The KPA will resolutely smash any aggressive maneuvers by the enemies and will firmly guarantee the victory of the socialist cause through force.

The officers and men of the People's Army and the people will uphold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme commander of our revolutionary armed forces with loyalty and filial duty forever. By doing so the chuche revolutionary cause will be complete.

Kim Chong-il Role in Industrial Production Lauded

SK2806055792 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Dialogue between reporter Yi Hwak-sil of the Central Broadcasting Committee; Yi Kye-to, director of the Light Industry Committee; and Yi Chang-chun, vice director of the Light Industry Committee; place and date not given; Yi Kye-to and Yi Chang-chun remarks not attributed specifically—recorded]

[Text] [Yi Hwak-sil] Currently, our people are leading a very happy life without any worries about living under the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

[First speaker] Yes, that is so. Currently, under the socialist system of our own style centered on the popular masses, our people are enjoying a happy life without any worries. In this happiness lies the dear comrade leader's great love and consideration to provide a more abundant and cultured life for our people.

The dear comrade leader gave great significance to enhancing the people's living standard long ago. Also, because of the wise leadership of the dear comrade leader who led them step by step, large light industrial plants and local industrial plants are springing up throughout the nation like forests, and various daily necessities produced at these places are smoothly satisfying our people's demand for what is needed in living.

Therefore, each province has large light industrial plants and local industrial plants, and at them more clothing and various consumer products than all the people can use are being produced.

[Second speaker] Yes, that is so. From early on the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il brought about the light industrial revolution and kindly taught all the people to live equally and better by smoothly guaranteeing material for our people's independent and creative life.

We can judge that this teaching of the dear comrade leader reflects our party's people-oriented policy, which is for all members to struggle by devoting their lives wholly to the people's interest and happiness by highly upholding the slogan, Serving the people.

At every work site, the functionaries and workers of the light industrial sector who are loyally upholding the dear comrade leader's leadership are achieving innovations. These days the workers and technicians of the 8 February vinalon complex who are accelerating production with confident fighting spirit and faith are rapidly increasing the production of vinalon, which is a fiber of our country's chuche industry.

The working-class of the Sinuiju chemical textile complex and the Chongjin chemical textile complex are also carrying out full operation of all facilities to produce more clothing.

Because there is the wise leadership of the dear comrade leader and because there are functionaries and the working-class in all light industrial sectors who are loyally upholding his leadership, our people's lives will become all the more abundant.

[First speaker] Yes, that is so. Even recently the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il once again kindly taught the people how to prompt a new turning point in the production of people's consumer goods. We will continue to highly uphold the party's light industrial revolution policy and in conformity with the great Taean work system we will carry out the economic organizational work and the production guidance work scrupulously so that production can be normalized at a high level to produce more high-quality light industrial products.

South Korea

Government May Drop Military Inspection Demand

SK2906000992 Seoul YONHAP in English 2358 GMT 28 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP)—The government is studying the possibility of exempting military installations from inter-Korean challenge inspections and conducting only regular nuclear inspections on such facilities in each other's territory, officials say.

As for civilian nuclear facilities, however, the government will insist on challenge inspections that would require both sides to allow the other's inspection within 24 hours after it makes a unilateral request to do so, the officials said Sunday.

In addition, the two sides would conduct regular inspections on civilian nuclear facilities.

The officials said the southern side again will urge North Korea to realize simultaneous and mutual inspections of nuclear facilities when the two sides hold a Joint Nuclear Control Commission meeting at the truce village of Panmunjom June 30.

The southern side will do so, pointing out that North Korea has failed to dispel international suspicion on its nuclear program despite an ad hoc inspection of its facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The government believes that in order to carry out mutual inspections effectively, there should be both regular and challenge inspections on both civilian and military installations. But since North Korea has been resisting strongly against the opening of military installations to inspections, the government is studying a possible compromise and inspect military facilities only regularly, the officials said.

The two sides, however, will have to stick to the principle of conducting simultaneous and identical number of inspections in each other's territory, the added.

DPRK Urged To Resume Red Cross Contact

SK2906101192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0955 GMT 29 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP)—The Korean National Red Cross Monday urged the North Korean Red Cross to agree to resume a Red Cross contact on July 3 to discuss the issue of exchanging hometown visitors among aged parents.

Yi Pyong-ung, the South's senior delegate to the Red Cross contacts, asked his North Korean counterpart, Pak Yong-su, to have the fourth working-level contact at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 10 a.m. July 3.

In a telephone message, Yi said, "Now that the two sides have agreed to exchange hometown visitors and art performers in August 25-28, it is desirable to adopt an agreement on details of the exchange by July 15."

The two Red Cross societies had the third contact on June 22 to discuss the issue of hometown visitors.

But, the North refused to discuss substantive matters, asserting that there could be no hometown visitors exchange so long as the South does not change its policy of linking inter-Korean nuclear inspections to the development of South-North relations.

DPRK's Yi Sam-no on U.S. Forces, Reunification

SK2806033792 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Jun 92 p 2

[Report by Chu Chi-yong from Tokyo]

[Text] Yi Sam-no, head of the North Korean delegation for negotiations with Japan for diplomatic relations, held an exclusive interview with CHOSON ILBO on the afternoon of 27 June. He said: "The cold war structure has collapsed, and since exchanges are being increased in conformity with the trend of the times, North Korean-U.S. relations must be improved. The method for improvement is of course for North Korea and the United States to establish diplomatic relations."

He held the interview with CHOSON ILBO at Narita Airport in Japan where he was making a stopover before returning to North Korea. He had been in Honolulu, Hawaii, to participate in a symposium on reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Pointing out that this symposium was held in the United States, he emphasized: "The U.S. side expressed deep understanding of this North Korean view. I believe that the problem of improving relations between the two countries can be solved by achieving diplomatic relations."

He also stressed: "If the United States truly wants to achieve reunification on the Korean peninsula, it must discard its policy of supporting only the ROK and showing hostility towards North Korea. I hope that rather it will actively come forward to improve relations with North Korea."

As for the method for reunification, he explained North Korea's changed reunification policy by saying: "Germany's reunification was achieved through absorption by West Germany, but we cannot accept reunification through absorption by South Korea. Because North Korea cannot invade the South through force and because the ROK cannot achieve reunification through force, reunification should be achieved by allowing two systems and two governments now and by entrusting the problem of the system of reunification to our next generation." Regarding the recent MAINICHI SHIMBUN report, which has been disputed, he denied it by saying: "The reporter wrote an inaccurate article on the discussions held at the symposium, which was held behind closed doors, before receiving prior approval to write the article. We have consistently insisted that U.S. troops stationed in South Korea must be withdrawn gradually. What I mean is that when a confederal government is established, if necessary, the U.S. troops can be withdrawn gradually until complete reunification has been achieved. The comment on recognizing treaties after reunification means on the condition that these treaties do not run counter to national interests. I did not mention at all about the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty. It was a one-sided report."

The following is the interview with Yi Sam-no:

[Chu Chi-yong] It was reported that at the symposium you made remarks on continuing the stationing of U.S. troops even after reunification through the confederal system and on the recognition of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty.

[Yi Sam-no] A MAINICHI SHIMBUN reporter wrote an inaccurate article because he was not able to understand the discussions that were carried out at the symposium, which was held behind closed doors. In connection with the defense agreement, we believe that it should be abolished, because it runs counter to the national interests once reunification has been achieved..

[Chu] What about your comment that it will be acceptable for the U.S. troops to remain in South Korea until the United States believes that there is no longer any threat from North Korea?

[Yi] That is only a more detailed explanation of our side's opinion of the theory of gradual withdrawal. After the confederal government has been established, if the United States thinks that it is necessary to withdraw its troops, then the confederation can gradually withdraw U.S. troops. If a confederation is achieved, in reality there will not be a need for even one foreign soldier to remain in South Korea.

[Chu] Germany has achieved reunification, but the ROK and North Korea are presenting a theory that reunification should be achieved in the next generation. The international community cannot understand this very well.

[Yi] We cannot accept Germany's style of reunification, which is through absorption. If reunification is achieved now, it will be a one-sided reunification in which one side will absorb the other. Also it is not an era for North Korea to invade the South nor for the ROK to achieve reunification through force. Therefore an ideal reunification method is to allow two systems and two governments in this generation, and to solve the problem of the system of reunification in the next generation. As a method for the reunification system, we can hold elections or choose some other kind of method. We should entrust this to our next generation. The ROK side has not officially opposed our side's proposal, and there was considerable understanding on this matter.

[Chu] As the head of the North Korean delegation for negotiations with Japan for diplomatic relations, how do you foresee the normalization of North Korean-Japanese relations? It was reported that there was an agreement for a package settlement in terms of the right of claims against Japan.

[Yi] I believe that this problem will be settled soon. The only precondition is that Japan should give up its artificial barriers, such as nuclear inspection, which is being raised by Japan before holding North Korean-Japanese talks. Japan should proceed from the position of liquidating the past, which is a fundamental problem, and based on this come forward with a good neighborly and friendly attitude. Japan especially should sincerely apologize and give appropriate compensation to the 1 million victims who suffered material calamity. We have not agreed on the problem of a package settlement, but it is under discussions.

Yi Chong-chan Cancels Plans for New Party

SK2706034792 Seoul YONHAP in English
0103 GMT 27 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (YONHAP)—Rep. Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] cancelled plans Friday night to set up a "People's Federation for New Politics," which he was promoting as a new political group.

The decision came in talks with supporters at his Kwanghwamun office hours after Yi agreed to stay in the DLP during a meeting with Kim Yong-sam, DLP executive chairman and his political foe until Friday.

Yi contested with Kim for the DLP's presidential candidacy but dropped out at the last minute, charging the party leadership with partially managing the contest in Kim's favor.

One of Yi's aides said Yi would not report to the DLP for several days because of the need to soothe many of his followers discontent over his aboutface.

Emerging from his meeting with Yi Friday afternoon, Kim triumphantly declared that Yi would return to party business saturday morning.

The aide said, however, that Yi would retain his "gathering for new politics" and study its future during a weekend rest at a resort.

After Friday night's meeting, Rep. Pak Pom-chin said: "We, the attendees, have decided to understand and respect Yi's decision to go back to the party."

Pak said that during the meeting Yi explained the background of his decision. Asked what that was, Pak said: "Well, if there are difficulties in a project, you can change direction, can't you?"

Another attendee said the reasons given by Yi were "neck squeezing" and "limit to funds and recruitment of influential figures," adding that he must have anticipated these difficulties from the time he boycotted the nomination.

Yi said he would carry on the "gathering for new politics," but many of his followers are dubious.

They fear that many members of the "gathering" will leave out of discontent with Yi's decision to remain in the DLP.

Sources say distrust has also pervaded the "gathering" because of Yi's arbitrariness, as shown in his decision to return to an organization he had boycotted.

Kim Yong-sam Comments

SK2806063292 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 28 Jun 92 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, presidential candidate of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), said yesterday that Yi Chong-chan requested no party leadership for himself and others in return for his staying in the party and pledged to cooperate with him to win the presidential elections in December.

In a meeting with the reporters at his home in Sangdotong, southern Seoul, Kim revealed that Yi did not demand party chairmanship when he decided to remain in the party.

He indicated that he would not allow the activities of the "Forum for New Politics" led by Yi when he said that he would not permit fractional activities in the party.

"The only thing for the party to do now is to strengthen solidarity of party members to win the presidential elections," he stressed.

He also clarified that he would accept the demand from the opposition parties for TV debates during the campaign period.

"I will propose to the opposition presidential candidates that we conduct debates during the campaign period. I am opposed to the idea of holding the debates right now because it will only fan premature election fever," he said.

As for elections of mayors and provincial governors, he revealed that the party would not budge from its early position by saying, "It is the party's adamant position of postponing the elections until 1995."

He said that the party is ready to comply with the opposition demands for revising the Presidential Election Laws in a bid to guarantee fairness of elections.

He also noted he would meet the opposition party leaders at any time to discuss ways to solve the pending issues.

He criticized the opposition parties for not cooperating in forming the standing committees of the Assembly activities. "It is the responsibility of the lawmakers to form the committees," he said.

He stressed that the political stability is the most important factor for national development. "For this, it is essential for the next president to garner more than 50 percent of the votes to form a strong government," he added.

Opposition Parties' Reactions

SK2806055892 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 92 pp 2, 3

[Text] Major opposition parties, stunned by Rep. Yi Chong-chan's about-face, appear to be concerned how the development will affect the presidential election expected in mid-December.

The parties yesterday were quick to censure the four-term lawmaker, apparently believing that his change of mind would work in favor of Kim Yong-sam, the presidential candidate of the ruling party.

However, some politicians of the largest opposition Democratic Party (DP) argued that Yi's decision against leaving the ruling party would not necessarily be a minus to Kim Tae-chung, the DP's presidential candidate.

DP spokesman Chang Sok-hwa said he thinks it's a "shame" that Rep. Yi, who had vowed to push for "new politics" and to become president "bowed to old-fashioned politics."

"I see a limit to the politician who has grown under the care and patronage of the past military regimes," Chang said.

He said Rep. Yi appeared to have been forced to remain in the ruling party principally under pressure from President No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam.

Aides to Kim Tae-chung said Kim showed no particular reaction, because he had assumed that Yi, who had enjoyed various privileges as a ruling party lawmaker, would not bolt the party in power.

Kim was quoted as saying that "not everyone can lead an opposition party."

Some DP officials contended that Rep. Yi's move would not necessarily work against Kim Tae-chung, saying the lawmaker could muster much support in Seoul and other central parts of the country, if he joined the presidential race.

They said many of those, who had stood behind Yi, might switch support to Kim Tae-chung. The pluses and minuses to Kim are almost the same, they insisted.

Meanwhile, they predicted feuding inside the ruling party. Rep. Yi Hae-chan, a senior policy planner, foresaw that Yi Chong-chan might launch an offensive against DLP Co-chairman Kim Chong-pil and former party floor leader Kim Yun-hwan.

"I will not be surprised if there is feuding between Rep. Yi and Co-chairman Kim and between Yi and Rep. Pak Chol-on," he said.

Rep. Han Yong-su, who was elected to the National Assembly in the March election from a district in South Chungchong Province, was reported to have planned to leave the Democratic Party and join Yi Chong-chan in creating a new political party.

As recently as Tuesday Yi Chong-chan announced plans to establish a "people's coalition" which was expected to evolve into a political party.

The opposition United People's Party (UPP) [formerly Unification National Party—UNP] also did not issue an official statement regarding Rep. Yi's sudden move.

The party leader, Chong Chu-yong, said he said he would take a wait-and-see attitude until Yi finally announces his decision to stay in the ruling party.

Party spokesman Cho Sun-hwan privately criticized Yi, saying his decision is not conducive to upgrading the "level of domestic politics."

Party Secretary-General Kim Hyo-yong alleged that Yi's political days are numbered.

Rep. Pak Chan-chong, the presidential candidate of the minor Party for New political Reform, said it is deplorable that Yi Chong-chan failed to overcome numerous difficulties to become a great politician.

Both Reps. Pak and Yi had vowed to crush the two Kims, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

UNP Changes English Translation of Party Name

SK2806063192 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 92 p 2

[Text] Chong Chu-yong's Unification National Party (UNP) yesterday renamed its English title as the United People's Party (UPP), leaving its Korean name Tongil Kungmindang intact.

The second opposition party, established four months ago, abandoned the old English name on the grounds that "unification" reminds some people of the Rev. Moon Sun-myung's Unification church and "national" may be associated with a "nationalist" or even a "racist," Spokesman Cho Sun-hwan said.

Vice chairman Kim Tong-kil, formerly a Seoul university professor who has earned his doctorate in history with his dissertation on U.S. president Abraham Lincoln, had earlier put forward the idea and earned endorsement by party executives yesterday.

Dr. Kim, proposed that Tongil (unification or reunification) be translated into "united" and Kungmin (the people or the nation) into people, quoting Lincoln's renowned Gettysburg speech on the spirit of a democratic government—"a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

But the UPP is not a leftist group as the new English version may imply.

Founded by a billionaire business tycoon, the UPP is a conservative party, largely based on centric-rightists who are disenchanted with established politics, long swayed by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, presidential nominees of the ruling and main opposition parties, respectively.

Yet some party officials, displeased with Kim Tong-kil's progressive line, fear that their party may be misled out of its original political orientation and the new English name may further be understood as that of progressive group, particularly with the word of "people."

Pak Chun-kyu Reelected National Assembly Speaker

SK2906083492 Seoul YONHAP in English
0724 GMT 29 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP)—After a month-long wrangle between the ruling and opposition parties over the local election issue, the 14th National Assembly opened Monday.

In its first plenary session, held in the morning, the 299-seat unicameral legislature re-elected Pak Chun-kyu of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] as speaker with 243 votes (there were 37 abstentions and 12 votes for other candidates).

It also elected the DLP's Hwang Nak-chu and Ho Kyong-man of the Democratic Party as vice speakers. With 288 lawmakers voting, Hwang received 244 votes (3 abstentions and 41 other votes) and Ho 251 votes (26 abstentions and 10 other votes).

Later Monday, the assembly adjourned for three days, until July 2, after the ruling and the opposition parties failed to agree on the length of the sitting, the formation of the 17 standing committees and other parliamentary procedures.

During the recess, sources said, the parties are expected to discuss the local and presidential election issues that have been the stumbling blocks for a smooth parliamentary operation.

In the new assembly, the ruling party has 159 seats, the main opposition Democratic Party, 96, the Unification National Party, 32, and independents (including one seat for the new political reform party), 12.

Speaking at the opening ceremony Monday afternoon, President No Tae-u expressed regret that the government could not carry out the elections of heads of local administrations as required by the election law.

The president then urged the assembly to deliberate a bill to revise the local election law and decide a date for the elections as soon as possible.

No also asked the lawmakers to reform the presidential election law, which he said was needed for clean and fair elections, the development of politics and the democratic future of this country.

For fair presidential elections, the length of campaigns should also be shortened, No said.

Declaring that for the welfare of the nation, there should not be selfish interests by any individual, group or political party, No said the National Assembly had to be a place for serious political debate and legislation.

The president said he hoped that the new National Assembly would be able to provide the people with hope and aspiration through the ethical practice of creative politics.

Commenting on the postponement of the local elections, No said it was very difficult to expect normal economic and social developments while carrying out four major elections in a year. He said the government decided to postpone the elections based on the results of various opinion polls and public hearings.

Speaker Pak Chun-kyu, also addressing the opening ceremony, stressed the need for independence of the legislative branch of government, saying each of the lawmakers elected to the assembly should act as a free political leader responsible to the people in their constituencies.

Despite the presidential appeal, however, the National Assembly is expected to hit an immediate snag over the local election issue.

The opposition parties have said they could not cooperate with parliamentary proceedings unless the government and the ruling party agreed to hold the local elections within this year.

The government and the DLP have already submitted a revised bill to the assembly, proposing the postponement of the local elections until the first half of 1996.

Government, Japan Fail To Announce Trade Plan

SK2706063392 Seoul YONHAP in English
0509 GMT 27 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Japan failed to announce a much-touted action plan to balance their trade at the end of two days of overnight negotiations Saturday.

Discord over the financial size of a foundation South Korea proposed to Japan to redress its huge trade deficit with Tokyo turned out to be a formidable stumbling block in the bilateral negotiations.

The two sides agreed to continue to talk until Tuesday, the deadline set earlier this year, but a positive outcome was unlikely unless Japan changed its position, Korean observers said.

Korea proposed that the two governments set up the foundation for technological cooperation with a starting fund of 10 million U.S. dollars and annual contributions of 1 billion yen.

Japan responded negatively and offered to talk later.

Korea's trade deficit with Japan was almost 9 billion dollars in 1991 and its deficit with the world was 9.6 billion dollars. The imbalance has grown from 4 billion dollars in Japan's favor in 1989 to 5.9 billion dollars in 1990 and 8.9 billion dollars last year, and the total since Korea and Japan normalized ties in 1965 is 66 billion dollars.

Ho Sung, Korean assistant foreign minister for economic affairs, told reporters Saturday that there was some progress in the talks and that he would announce it after the talks were closed.

"Both sides share the need to draft an action plan until Tuesday. As for some agreements reached so far, working-level officials from the two sides will finalize the drafting today," he said.

Korean observers said the two sides seemed to have narrowed differences regarding goods fairs, environmental cooperation and tariff readjustment.

The two countries decided in a summit in January to work out the action plan by the end of June.

Poll Shows Two-Thirds Believe Democracy Attained

SK2806073492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0704 GMT 28 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 28 (YONHAP)—Two among three South Koreans are deeming that the democratization has been attained in the Korean society for five years since the June 29 declaration in 1987, a telephone survey revealed Sunday.

The most serious problem that emerged on the process of the democratization was regionalism, 22.2 percent of the polled said, followed by the over-consumption spree (20.9 percent), personal egoism (15.2 percent), lost human values and morality (14.7 percent) and group egoism (10.7 percent).

The opinion-collecting organ media research conducted the survey June 22-23 for 1,000 men and women aged over 20 years across the nation to mark the fifth anniversary of June 29 declaration at the request of the Information Ministry.

On freedom of the press for the past five years, 59.8 percent of the telephoned said that it improved, while 38.5 percent expressed negative views.

Asked whether freedoms of the speech and the readership were enhanced, 64.9 percent and 66.9 percent chose to give the affirmative reply for the two questions, respectively.

On whether the freedom to form a political party and carry out political activities was secured, 52.1 percent said yes. For more men than women and the polled who have higher education, the answers turned out to be positive.

On the improvement of the citizens' awareness of democracy since the declaration, 58.5 percent showed a positive attitude.

Asked whether the concepts on the democratization harbored by the respondents and the radical students are consistent, 73.9 percent admitted the discrepancy, 17.2 percent uttered oneness and 8.9 percent opted for "don't know" selection, a sign that there is a big gap between the general public and activist students on the understanding of democratization.

Two-thirds of the telephoned said that their living conditions were bettered for five years and fewer than one-third of the polled gave a negative response.

The democracy in South Korea would develop further, 67.1 percent of the sampled said but 29.2 percent were pessimistic about the future course of the Korean democracy.

Media research didn't made public the margin of error for the survey results.

Government To Support Laid-Off USFK Workers

SK2706032892 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jun 92 p 3

[Text] The government plans to take active steps to give support for Korean employees of U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) who are to be laid off before their scheduled retirement because of U.S. force reduction program.

In the 171st meeting of the ROK-U.S. Joint Committee under the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), officials from the Ministry of Labor announced implementation of a transition assistance program that would provide job referral and retraining opportunities to workers while providing them with a partial monetary allowance during the transition.

Officials from the Ministry of Finance said the ministry would establish a household and business loan program for those hoping to establish their own businesses.

The Transportation Ministry officials promised to ensure that local governments would grant prior consideration to the USFK drivers who wanted to become taxi operators.

The Joint Committee declared that it would maintain a dialogue of ideas that might produce additional innovative and imaginative ways to provide for the concerns of the USFK employees, according to officials of the Foreign Ministry and USFK.

To that end, the ROK and U.S. representatives agreed to continue to look for solutions, the officials said.

With the South Korean government's active stance on the USFK Korean employees issue, the three-year-long labor dispute over fired employees shows a sign of settlement.

The Korean Employees Union (KEU) previously called for special severance pay for employees who are laid off before their scheduled retirement at the age of 60.

The KEU, demanding that either the Korean government or the USFK to work out measures for them, has threatened to stage a hunger strike and a general strike.

A KEU spokesman said that the government's plan for the Korean employees "is not completely satisfactory," urging the government to take "more considerate steps" to guarantee the livelihood of those to be laid off.

"However, we welcome the government's and USFK's efforts to take action to reduce the traumatic effect that forced reductions have on USFK employees," the spokesman said.

KEU chairman Kang In-sik suggested that the Korean government increase its contribution to the cost of maintaining the U.S. forces here, so that part of the increased sum could be used for Korean employees who were let go.

The KEU previously called for a 40-month salary for those to be separated as special severance pay, but the USFK rejected it. The USFK requested that the Korean government consider several programs for them.

The problems started in the early 1970s when the USFK began to give Korean employees severance pay on an yearly basis.

USFK said it was based on an legitimate agreement with the KEU, while the KEU said they immediately began to demand a revision of the agreement, pointing that severance pay should be given at the time of retirement.

In other issues, the Joint Committee approved 32 recommendations of its facilities and area subcommittee relating to various real estate matters and assigned 35 new tasks to the subcommittee.

In the area of individual labor relations, the Joint Committee approved the "Operating Procedures for the Special Committee," a special body charged to conduct investigations and determine additional conciliation efforts that might be used in resolving individual labor disputes.

The Joint Committee meeting, held at the Yongsan USFK Main Post, was jointly president over by Chong Tae-ik, director general of the Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Bureau, and Lt. Gen. Ronald R. Fogleman, who is also the deputy commander of USFK.

The next full Joint Committee meeting is scheduled to be held Oct. 23 in the government office building.

Combined Field Army Dissolved

SK2606120692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0908 GMT 26 Jun 92

[Text] Uijongbu, June 26 (YONHAP)—The Korea-U.S. Combined Field Army, which had manned the western sector of the truce line, was dissolved Friday in a ceremony here after 12 years' vital service for the defense of the nation.

The ceremony, observed in the parade ground of Camp Red Cloud, the site of its headquarters, was attended by Army Chief of Staff General Kim Chin-yong, Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Commander General Robert RisCassi and a number of other senior Korean and U.S. military officers.

The duty of the Combined Field Army, first activated in March 1980, will be turned over to the Third Korean Army effective July 1 under a memorandum signed at the Korea-U.S. Military Committee.

The Combined Army had consisted of 14 Korean and American divisions including the three corps of the Third Korean Army and the U.S. Army Second Division.

"The dissolution of the Combined Field Army is one of the role changes in the defense of the Korean peninsula being promoted by Korea and the United States," said General RisCassi.

The root of the world's only Combined Field Army was the first U.S. Corps which saw actions in battles for the defense of the Nakdong River perimeter and in the famed Inchon landing during the Korean war of 1950-53.

Government To Emphasize Nuclear Energy Technology

SK2606002192 Seoul YONHAP in English 2359 GMT 25 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 26 (YONHAP)—The government has decided to spend 2 trillion won on 34 projects until the year 2001 to develop nuclear energy technologies including high-speed breeder reactors, officials said Friday.

The government has also decided to transfer the task of building nuclear waste disposal plans from the Science and Technology Ministry (MOST) to the Energy and Resources Ministry, the officials said.

The decisions were contained in a medium- and long-term nuclear energy development plan, approved Thursday by the inter-ministerial Nuclear Energy Commission chaired by the deputy prime minister.

In addition to nuclear waste disposal plants, the Energy and Resources Ministry will take over the production of nuclear fuel and designs of nuclear reactors. The most will concentrate on the nuclear research and safety control.

The Energy and Resources Ministry will start building a nuclear waste disposal facility as soon as the most decides a local out of six possible sites and hands over the nuclear waste management fund totalling 700 billion won, the officials said.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Joint Commission To Be Established With Singapore

BK2906065692 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 29 Jun 92

[Text] The Malaysian Government has agreed to set up a joint commission with Singapore to act as an official forum to discuss various issues and problems between the two countries. Chief minister of the southern state of Johor, Tan Sri Haji Muhiydin Yassin, said the joint commission would also discuss economic cooperation. He added that the state government had welcomed the move as prolonged issues would only affect economic relations between the state and Singapore.

Last Batch of UN Forces Leaves for Cambodia

BK2806090092 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 28 Jun 92

[Text] The last batch of 17 Malaysian Army personnel serving under the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) left for Cambodia today. They were seen off at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport in Subang by the second Army chief of operations, Brigadier General Datuk Mohamed Alias bin Hussin. They are part of the additional manpower requested by the United Nations.

General Alias told reporters that with this addition, the Malaysian military components of UNTAC now totalled 910 men, including (?73) officers. Although the UN had requested two extra battalions, Malaysia could only send one due to financial constraints.

Most of the Malaysian troops have been deployed in Battambang, and are expected to remain there for a year.

Singapore

French Official Visits; Views Cambodian Situation

BK2706073892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0725 GMT 27 Jun 92

[Text] Singapore, June 27 (AFP)—French Deputy Foreign Minister Georges Kiejman said Saturday that United Nations troops may have to be authorised to fire at the Khmer Rouge if the Marxist group continues blocking full implemetation [of] the Paris peace plan in Cambodia.

"When all is said and done, the UN contingents must be allowed to move freely thoughout Cambodia without their convoys being halted and attempts to shoot down their observation helicopters," he told reporters here.

"There could come a time when UN troops will be authorized to fire back if they are attacked," he said.

Kiejman, in Singapore on a one-day visit, was scheduled to hold talks on Cambodia and other subjects with Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng and former prime minister, now senior minister, Lee Kuan Yew.

He earlier visited Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur, and Jakarta.

Kiejman said the Khmer Rouge's recent refusal to cooperate with UN peacekeepers and other Cambodian factions in implementing the second phase of the Paris peace accord had triggered worldwide concern over a possible deterioration of the situation in Cambodia.

He said that while some of the Khmer Rouge demands appeared reasonable, others made as a condition for demobilisation under the peace plan signed last October "are noticeable."

"They claim that not all Vietnamese troops have left Cambodian territory, but when we ask for detailed evidence they cannot provide any," Kiejman said.

He said that France and Indonesia, co-sponsors of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, felt that it is now necessary to implement "all of the treaty, nothing but the treaty" for the peace process to move ahead.

Responding to a question, Kiejman said governments with troops serving under the UN flag in Cambodia should think carefully before opting to withdraw their forces should they oppose the need to fire at the Khmer Rouge.

"For as long as the troops are at the disposal of the United Nations, then it is for the United Nations to say how they should conduct themselves," he said, adding that any withdrawal would undermine UN peace efforts.

Kiejman said that the Khmer Rouge could no longer count on unconditional support from China, while Vietnam's interest in Cambodia had also waned because Hanoi's current preoccupation with economic reconstruction necessitated improved ties with Beijing.

Kiejman, who has suggested a limited blockade on the Khmer Rouge trade in gems and timber to force it into implementing the Paris accord, said he had not, however, started sounding out governments in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in support for his proposal.

"We haven't reached that stage yet," he said.

An ASEAN diplomat, commenting on Kiejman's suggestion that Khmer Rouge financial assets and bank accounts in countries neighbouring Cambodia be identified and frozen, said he did not think the proposal practical.

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Cambodia

UNTAC To Control Civil Administration 1 Jul

BK2906110192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Jun 92

[Text] Mr. Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary-general in Cambodia, stated at a 26 June news conference that the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] would start taking control of the civil administration of all factions on 1 July as provided for by the UNTAC plan. Mr. Yasushi Akashi said that the control of the civil administration was a most necessary factor leading toward the creation of a neutral ambience for free and fair elections in Cambodia. He said that according to the Paris accords, the four Cambodian factions agreed to let the UNTAC control five ministries, namely the Ministries of National Defense, Finance, Information, Foreign Affairs, and Public Security.

He noted that the agents had already been assigned to take over control in five sectors—national defense, finance, information, foreign affairs, and public security. He went on to say that the UNTAC had asked the Supreme National Council of Cambodia [SNC] to accept two new laws, one concerning the right and freedom of assembly and the other the right and freedom to join associations—laws that were accepted by the SNC on 3 April and 20 April respectively. He said that the UNTAC would also be active in the fields of news dissemination, human rights, and elections, as well as Cambodia's reconstruction. He added that on 15 July, UNTAC administrative personnel would be deployed in the provinces and by October the deployment would be completed in all 21 provinces throughout Cambodia.

Hun Sen Discusses Khmer Rouge, Peace Accord

Suggests Exclusion of Khmer Rouge

BK2806032792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Jun 92 pp A1-A2

[Text] Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen yesterday suggested either the exclusion of the Khmer Rouge from the Cambodian peace process or the suspension of the United Nations plan on disarmament and troop demobilization, if the meeting of Cambodian factions next week failed to convince the Marxist group to cooperate in the peace plan.

However, he said it was still premature to talk about the measures against the Khmer Rouge and that all parties should endeavour to bring the group back to the peace process.

Hun Sen added that the final say on any measures would rest on the UN Security Council, which was the architect of the Cambodian peace agreement signed by the four rival Cambodian parties in Paris last October.

An influential Japanese newspaper, meanwhile, reported yesterday that Hun Sen has told Japan's Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa in Tokyo that he favoured imposing sanctions against the Khmer Rouge if it continued to impede the peace process in Cambodia.

Speaking in Bangkok yesterday after his arrival from Tokyo, Hun Sen said there are two options on how to deal with the Khmer Rouge, which has refused to join in the UN's second phase of troop demobilization and disarmament.

It is either to exclude the Khmer Rouge from the whole peace process or suspend the disarmament and proceed with other parts of the plan such as the repatriation of the Cambodian refugees, the civilian administration and the arrangement of the general election, he said.

"Exclusion of the Khmer Rouge is one option ... and to allow the other parties to continue [with other political aspects of the peace process], is the second option," said the Phnom Penh premier.

"At this moment, it is still too premature to talk about exclusion [of the Khmer Rouge]. Right now we should concentrate on our efforts to bring back the Khmer Rouge to the peace process," he added.

However, if the meeting on July 2 failed to produce positive results, then it would depend on the UN Security Council to decide on measures against the Marxist group, he said.

The Khmer Rouge has charged that the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) with failing to verify the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and that the Supreme National Council (SNC) has no ultimate power in the peace process while the Phnom Penh government continues to enjoy full autonomy.

The troop demobilization and disarmament were postponed from the original schedule of June 13 because of the Khmer Rouge's refusal to cooperate in the programme. The UN Security Council and signatory countries of the Paris agreement have tried to quell the Khmer Rouge's concern and have proposed a "non paper"—ways to verify the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and how to strengthen the SNC—during a meeting last week in Tokyo on Cambodian reconstruction .

The SNC and the UN Security Council are to meet on July 2 to discuss the paper and how to break the deadlock in the peace process.

Hun Sen said the Khmer Rouge's intransigence made it impossible for the three other Cambodian factions to proceed with the UN programme on troop demobilization and disarmament.

"Because of the Khmer Rouge's attitude ... it will be impossible for the other three parties to implement every aspect of the agreement while one party refuses to go along. Of course, we do not want to see the disarmament and demobilization stop but this is the point where we have no choice because the Khmer Rouge has refused to abide by the rule," he said.

Hun Sen said the present conflict is between the Khmer Rouge and UNTAC, not between the Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh, adding that any change in the Paris agreement to satisfy the Khmer Rouge will lead to a big failure of the United Nations.

"We [UNTAC and three other Cambodian parties] should not make any concession [to the Khmer Rouge] to the point of tearing down the Paris agreement," he added.

In Tokyo, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that Hun Sen told Vice Foreign Minister Kakizawa in a meeting at a Tokyo hotel on Friday that he favoured sanctions against the Khmer Rouge for its lack of cooperation in the peace process, according to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Hun Sen reportedly said the sanctions could include disqualifying Khmer Rouge-controlled areas from internationally funded assistance projects.

The paper also quoted the Cambodian prime minister as saying that the measures could include discriminatory administrative treatment of the Khmer Rouge within the SNC.

Hun Sen said he would propose the sanctions to the SNC and the UNTAC.

He also reportedly told Kakizawa, who co-chaired the ministerial conference on rebuilding Cambodia held in Tokyo on Monday, that he was not optimistic that the Khmer Rouge will agree to demobilization.

However, "if work on building roads, bridges and irrigation systems is carried out in the regions excepting those controlled by Khmer Rouge, dissatisfaction among the people [living in Khmer Rouge-controlled areas] will be heightened and it may lead to a mass exodus of people," he reportedly told Kakizawa.

It is uncertain whether the plan will gain support from SNC chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk, other SNC members and UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi because sanctions may further alienate the radical Khmer Rouge and jeopardize the peace agreement, the paper said.

The meeting was held on the eve of Hun Sen's departure for home yesterday.

Monday's ministerial meeting ended with pledges of US$880 million in aid and a call to the Khmer Rouge to honour the peace accord.

Reiterates Accord Implementation

BK2706143792 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 27 Jun92

[Text] Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh government, one of the four Cambodian leaders, made a stopover at the Bangkok Airport on his way back from Japan where he attended the meeting on reconstruction of Cambodia.

He stated during an interview at the airport that implementation of the Cambodian peace plan must continue, even without cooperation from the Khmer Rouge. He said there are two options for dealing with the Khmer Rouge if it refused to cooperate under the Paris peace plan—first, cut out the Khmer Rouge; second, let the United Nations work out the implemention of the peace plan, with the three other Cambodian factions. Included would be the repatriation of refugees and preparations for a general election. Hun Sen, however, said it was still not the time for cutting out the Khmer Rouge, but all-out efforts must be made to get the Khmer Rouge to change its attitude.

He said it is impossible for the three Cambodian factions to achieve success for the plan if there was no cooperation from the Khmer Rouge. The Phnom Penh Government believes there are still possibilities for a compromise in order to meet the demands put forth by the Khmer Rouge. Yet, there is a limit to that. He said it is impossible to go as far as ruining the peace plan just to please the Khmer Rouge.

Holds News Conference at Airport

BK2906062592 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 92

[Report on Hun Sen, prime minister of the State of Cambodia, news conference at Pochentong Airport on 28 June upon his return from Tokyo international conference on Cambodia's reconstruction with unidentified "local and foreign" reporters—recorded; questions barely audible, followed by Cambodian translation by unidentified translators; Hun Sen's answers in Cambodian followed by English translation; following is from the Cambodian]

[Text] His Excellency Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia [SoC] and member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia [SNC], safely returned to Phnom Penh at 1100 on 28 June. He was returning from a trip to Tokyo, where he attended the international conference on Cambodia's rehabilitation and reconstruction.

On hand to welcome Hun Sen, Council of Ministers chairman, at Pochentong Airport were their excellencies the gentlemen in the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee, such as H.E. Chea Soth and H.E. Sar Kheng, respectively vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior; H.E. Say Chhum, standing vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; H.E. Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly; H.E. Nguon Nhel, minister of agriculture; H.E. Ney Pena, vice chairman of the CPP Central Committee's Control Commission; H.E. General Sin Song, minister of national security; and H.E.

Gen. Ke Kimyan, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] General Political Department. Other members of the CPP Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, general department chiefs and deputy chiefs, and leaders of various units and institutions, as well as other personalities, foreign diplomats, and high-ranking officials of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], were also present.

At Pochentong Airport, H.E. Hun Sen held the following news conference in the presence of many local and foreign press and radio correspondents and cameramen:

[Hun Sen] Ladies and gentlemen, I do not think I am going to make any statement. So I would like to give you this opportunity to raise any questions, which I am ready to answer.

[Question] Mr. Prime Minister, do you believe that the Khmer Rouge will agree to disarm?

[Hun Sen] We should not feel hopeless, but we must make further efforts to accomplish this. When I said we should not feel hopeless, I meant we should try to get the Khmer Rouge back into the peace process because we still have some time left to perform a number of other tasks. I said we should not lose all hope because the Khmer Rouge have their own way of thinking. We have some hope left that the Khmer Rouge will get back into the peace process. In spite of this small hope, we must make further efforts and think of the alternate objectives of our plan. So I again wish to say that we should not lose all hope, but we should not ignore reality either.

[Question] Since you said there is still some time left, how long will it take the Khmer Rouge to return to the peace process. Will it take one month, three months, six months, or how many more months?

[Hun Sen] Well, right now we should not put it in terms of days or months. To say within days is too early, too quick. If it takes many more months, then that will be too long. So it would be more appropriate, more pragmatic to say in the next few weeks. Why did we say that we should not be in too big a hurry? It is because we have quite a number of other tasks to be performed that we cannot accomplish within the next few days, anyway. But we cannot delay it for any more months because phase two of the cease-fire started two weeks ago. The situation now is different from the time before the start of the second phase of the cease-fire or before the date set for the start of the second phase of the cease-fire or before the signing of the Paris agreement. But it is now impossible to delay further. So the more you delay, the more you threaten the peace agreement.

[Question] Mr. Prime Minister, do you think UNTAC should take tougher measures against the Khmer Rouge as the French Foreign Ministry has proposed?

[Hun Sen] I think we should give some thought to this. We should not allow UNTAC to be attacked without any sort of retaliation. UNTAC is deployed in Cambodia not to fight, but rather to keep the peace. But we should not allow UNTAC to be the victim of Khmer Rouge attacks. Therefore, they should seek to protect themselves to provide security and safety for UNTAC personnel.

[Question] Mr. Prime Minister, in Tokyo you spoke of measures against the Khmer Rouge, such as discriminatory treatment within the SNC and the allocation of aid if the Khmer Rouge refuse to cooperate. Can you please elaborate further here?

[Hun Sen] I would like to stress that we are right now facing a big threat to our plan. Therefore, at this moment all diplomatic and political efforts should be undertaken. Right now, we cannot completely implement all the provisions of the agreement according to the peace plan and UNTAC's plan. We should find ways and means to overcome the present obstacles. I think we have quite a number of political, diplomatic, and economic means. All our efforts should be aimed at bringing the Khmer Rouge onto the right track. So this is our best option. But at this moment we have very little hope.

[Question] Do you think Thailand would cooperate against the Khmer Rouge in case of sanctions?

[Hun Sen] Last night I had a lengthy working dinner with Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin. So I had the feeling that Thailand would cooperate with the peace plan. But Thailand expressed doubt that sanctions would be effective because the Thai-Cambodian border is quite long and there is also plenty of jungle. But what is important right now is that Thailand is likely to agree to join in implementation of the peace accord.

[Question] In your opinion, why will the prince be absent from the next SNC enlarged meeting?

[Hun Sen] According to a message I received from the prince, he has some health problems. There can be no other reason than that for his absence because we have all noticed that Prince Sihanouk has exerted very strong efforts during recent months.

[Question] You said just now that you would not allow the Khmer Rouge too many days or months to return to the peace process. Suppose the Khmer Rouge still refuse to comply with the plan, do you think other measures should be taken then?

[Hun Sen] Well, let me clarify this matter. I did not say that it is for me to allow or not to allow the time to elapse for the Khmer Rouge to comply, because this is not my mandate. It is the mandate of the UN special representative, UNTAC, and the UN Security Council to decide on that time frame. I am only giving my opinion when I say that we might not be able to wait many more months.

Now suppose the Khmer Rouge continue to refuse to implement the plan, then what will the next steps be? I think now all the countries involved in the Cambodian peace process are doing some serious thinking. I do not believe the other countries will accept a failure just because of the Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge would be making a great miscalculation if they were to think the United Nations is powerless. They must be aware of the UN Security Council sanctions on Saddam Husayn of Iraq. So this is one of the examples of the warning to the Khmer Rouge. And the Tokyo international conference also was an important warning to the Khmer Rouge. Although the peace process in Cambodia has seen some hiccups or obstacles and the Khmer Rouge opposed the international conference to provide assistance for the reconstruction of Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge cannot prevent the international community from making a political resolution to provide assistance to Cambodia.

So the Khmer Rouge must have seen that there are two major issues now. First, they cannot prevent the international community from restoring peace and national reconstruction in Cambodia. Second, they would lose benefits they might have received.

[Question] During your meeting in Tokyo with the Khmer Rouge and four other persons, did you see any indication that the Khmer Rouge might get back to the UN process?

[Hun Sen] At the Tokyo meeting I saw no indication that the Khmer Rouge would come back into the peace process. So the efforts to persuade and explain to the Khmer Rouge—particularly at the Tokyo meeting—have already reached a peak. The architects and engineers of the Paris peace agreement on Cambodia attended the meeting and explained everything to the Khmer Rouge. There is no other and better explanation than what has already been offered. But they failed to persuade the Khmer Rouge, who have decided to stay away from the political process. Maybe I exaggerated a little when I said they walked away from the process, but they have not complied with the peace agreement. We should not lose all hope of reaching the final objective, though.

[Question] In your opinion, why have the Khmer Rouge stalled implementation of this peace agreement?

[Hun Sen] Well, I did not want to jump to any conclusion that would have the effect of some sort of political comment. I wish you would take this question to Khieu Samphan or Son Sen. So you can ask them: zHow come you want to take this sort of action? Apart from the peace plan, I have no other ideas.

I have noticed one Khmer Rouge tactic that you must bear in mind. Before the signing of the Paris accord, the Khmer Rouge always opposed discussions among the Cambodian parties. Even when we proposed some amendments to the draft of the peace agreement of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, they asked that we discuss those amendments with the five major countries. Right now the Khmer Rouge are in the process of taking this football match game to another place. And now, they want discussions between the Cambodian parties. I have noticed that they are trying to use a consensus between the Cambodian parties to put pressure on implementation of the peace agreement. In Tokyo they proposed that the power and authority of the SNC be discussed. They proposed a number of scenarios as to how the power and relationships of the SNC should be carried out.

I wish to say that I am not going to play with the Khmer Rouge. The Paris accord clearly states that all SNC meetings should be attended by the UN special representative. I have no objection to the inter-Khmer discussions, but all the discussions should be held within the framework of the Paris accord, which has been signed by everyone. Moreover, I have seen another of the Khmer Rouge's tricks. We have no problem with the Khmer Rouge. The problem is only between the Khmer Rouge and UNTAC and between the Khmer Rouge and the Paris accord. But of course, the Khmer Rouge know that it would be very difficult for them to confront the international community. So the Khmer Rouge are trying to transform this football match between them and UNTAC into a football match between them and us instead. And then they will tell the whole world that it is impossible for the peace process to go ahead because of the conflict between the Cambodian parties.

But we must stress again that we have no problem with the Khmer Rouge. The present problem is between the Khmer Rouge and UNTAC and between the Khmer Rouge and the Paris agreement only. So we should not be confused about this and should not blame it on the conflict between the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh Government. I cannot accept that.

[Question] So do you think the coming SNC meeting will be a last chance for the Khmer Rouge to agree to rejoin the peace process?

[Hun Sen] Well, I do not think this will be the last chance for the Khmer Rouge. Maybe they will have a little more time or another chance. Discussions or meetings are not useless. At least we will be able to explain our position to our partners.

[Question] Mr. Akashi has proposed a 16-point Tokyo document. Which of these points are seen as concessions or are due to a desire to let the Khmer Rouge rejoin the peace process?

[Hun Sen] The informal document in Tokyo is a kind of accommodation to the Khmer Rouge to go along with the peace process. So this document was a response most appropriate to the concerns and demands of the Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge demands were much deeper than the peace document; that is why the Khmer Rouge cannot accept it. So right now we are facing the following issue: Whether we should satisfy the Khmer Rouge demands by tearing away the Paris peace agreement or carry out the peace agreement and then impose sanctions against the Khmer Rouge. Of course, when I talk about sanctions I do not mean to say that they should be imposed right now. We must concentrate all our efforts on getting the Khmer Rouge back on track. In talking about sanctions, we are thinking in terms of what we can do when the Khmer Rouge refuse to abide by the peace plan. I think I must end this conference at this point.

Khmer Rouge Urges SNC Consultative Body

BK2806012392 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Jun 92

["Proposal of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] on Cooperation Between the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the Cambodian Supreme National Council"; dated 27 June 1992]

[Text] **I. Points agreed upon in Tokyo: All Cambodian parties and other involved parties held talks on 21 and 22 June 1992 in Tokyo, taking advantage of the ministerial meeting on Cambodia's rehabilititation and reconstruction.**

A. Everyone agreed that the Paris agreement is a law for everyone, with which everyone should abide. Three basic goals of the Paris agreement are peace, independence, and national reconciliation. All appropriate measures that promote the correct and unbiased implementation of all clauses should be taken in accordance with the essence and spirit of this Paris agreement.

B. It has been recognized that there are concerns over the implementation of the Paris agreement, particularly on two key points. This is proper and reasonable. These two key points are the one dealing with the verification that all types of foreign forces are withdrawn from Cambodia and what prevents these forces from returning; and the one dealing with measures to enable the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] to function as the only legitimate body and source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period.

On the first key point, it has been agreed that representatives of all Cambodian parties will take part in activities at checkpoints and in mobile observer groups to ensure that all types of foreign forces are withdrawn from Cambodia and to prevent these forces from returning and also to oversee the cease-fire and the end of foreign military aid to all Cambodian parties.

On the second key point, it has also been recognized that the SNC should have a more active role than at present in its cooperation with the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] in implementing the Paris agreement. Toward this end, attention should be paid to setting up various consultative organs as necessary.

The PDK would like to welcome these ideas.

II. The PDK proposal on the cooperation between UNTAC and the SNC

A. There should be no government whatsoever in Cambodia during the transitional period.

1. The Paris agreement clearly says that:

a. The SNC is the only legitimate body and source of power in Cambodia. This SNC represents Cambodia's sovereignty, independence, and unity. This SNC is Cambodia's representative abroad (paragraph five of the preface and Articles 3 and 5).

b. The SNC hands over to the United Nations all necessary power needed for implementing the Paris agreement (article 6).

2. According to the essence and spirit of the Paris agreement:

a. Power in Cambodia during the transitional period rests on on the cooperation between UNTAC and the SNC;

b. The SNC is also not a government;

c. During the transitional period, there is no government whatsoever in Cambodia.

d. The structure of the existing government continues to function under the control of UNTAC administration.

B. Set up an SNC consultative body within the structure of the existing government.

In order to implement all clauses of the Paris agreement correctly and without bias, it is imperative that there is close and effective cooperation between UNTAC and the SNC.

In his report dated 19 February 1991, the UN secretary general pointed out that the main partner the United Nations should deal with in Cambodia is the SNC. The special representative of the UN Secretary General is the UNTAC chief. This special representative should continually hold discussion and consultation with the SNC in carrying out its mandate.

The structure of the existing government of all four Cambodian parties should be maintained and should continue to function in accordance with the clauses of the Paris agreement. This agreement has also specified the conditions with which the civilian police force of all four Cambodian parties should abide in carrying out its work.

For UNTAC and the SNC to closely and efficiently cooperate in all these sectors, in order to create and maintain sincerity and mutual trust among all Cambodian parties, in order to achieve genuine national reconciliation, and in order to have a neutral political atmosphere favorable to general, free, democratic, and just elections, it is necessary to set up an SNC consultative body within the structure of the existing government and within the police force of all Cambodian parties. UNTAC will control or oversee the structure of the existing government. This is in accordance with the Paris agreement; there is no infringement.

Khmer Rouge Give 'Positive Sign' on Cooperation

BK2806083692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 28 Jun 92

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 28 (AFP)—The radical Khmer Rouge faction gave a cautious but positive sign Sunday that it was willing to rejoin the peace process that has been stymied by the faction's demands for more influence.

In a moderate statement delivered to the AFP office, the Khmer Rouge reacted positively to attempts to bring them back to the fold, outlining their "welcome" of some of the points conceded by U.N. officials and diplomats at a meeting in Tokyo last week.

"It's the first response to the proposals in Tokyo and it seems to be generally positive," said a Western diplomat who saw the statement.

However, the language of the document left some points a bit hazy, particularly regarding the role of the Supreme National Council (SNC).

Meanwhile, Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen returned Sunday from Tokyo and Bangkok, where he met with Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin to discuss possible actions to induce the Khmer Rouge to cooperate.

"Thailand expressed doubt that sanctions would be effective because the Thai-Cambodian border is quite long and also has plenty of jungles," Hun Sen told reporters at the airport.

The Thai military is known to be heavily involved in business dealings in Khmer Rouge territory, including logging and gem mining, diplomats and observers here have said.

Hun Sen said he was unwilling to succumb to manipulation by the Khmer Rouge that threatened to undermine the peace process.

"We are now in a situation of a big threat to our plan," he said. "We have a little hope left that the Khmer Rouge will get back into the peace process."

The Khmer Rouge have repeatedly said they would not go along with the U.N. peacekeeping operation's attempts to disarm and demobilize their guerrillas until the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces is verified.

While the United Nations has a mobile unit to investigate any alleged sightings of Vietnamese troops and has set up checkpoints along the Vietnamese border, the Khmer Rouge have deemed these moves insufficient.

In their Sunday statement, however, they said they welcomed the Tokyo agreement that "representatives of all the Cambodian parties will participate in the activities of the checkpoints as well as the mobile investigating teams for the verification of the withdrawal from Cambodia of all categories of foreign forces and their non-return to the country, of the ceasefire and the cessation of outside military assistance to all the Cambodian parties."

Another major sticking point in the Khmer Rouge compliance with the peace accords is the power of the SNC.

The body, which groups the four factions under Prince Norodom Sihanouk's chairmanship and the supervision of U.N. peacekeeping chief Yasushi Akashi, is meant to represent Cambodia's sovereignty under U.N. supervision.

Akashi expects an answer from the Khmer Rouge at a meeting Thursday of the SNC that has been downgraded to a working session because Sihanouk is not attending.

Interpreting the SNC's role has proved difficult because the body has spent much of its time dickering over issues such as who can use Sihanouk's picture in the election campaign instead of outlining a clear policy for Cambodia's governance, diplomats have said.

The Khmer Rouge want the SNC's role enlarged to include advisory committees on governing, but the extent of their power has not yet been decided.

"It is necessary that within the existing administrative structures and the police forces of all the Cambodian parties, consultative committees of the SNC be set up" under U.N. control or supervision, the Khmer Rouge statement said.

Sihanouk Not To Attend 2 Jul SNC Meeting

BK2806063092 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 28 Jun 92

[Text] Phnom Penh 28 Jun (SPK)—The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) is suffering from lack of personnel at the time of the implementation of the critical phase of the UN peacekeeping operation in Cambodia, UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi announced Friday, according to AFP.

Only 40 percent of the expected 157 experts will be present on 1 July, the date UNTAC will take charge of the administration of five key areas currently controlled by the Cambodian Government.

The Khmer Rouge, who have refused to cooperate with UNTAC, also will not take part in the operation, said Yasushi Akashi.

The local administration of 21 Cambodian provinces will be placed under the direct authority of UNTAC before the end of August, he explained.

Although the Khmer Rouge control less than 20 percent of the Cambodian territory the peace accord cannot be implemented without their participation, added the

UNTAC chief. "If they do not join quickly, we should reevaluate our capacity to fulfill UNTAC's mandate," he said.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, excused for health reasons, will also not take part in the meeting of the Supreme National Council, of which he is chairman, planned for 2 July, announced Akashi.

Khmer Rouge chiefs should announce on that day whether they will bow to the peace agreement or not.

Son Sann To Attend 2 Jul SNC Meeting

BK2606074092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Jun 92

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, chairman of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party, and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC], arrived in Bangkok yesterday afternoon from Tokyo where he attended an international conference on the reconstruction of Cambodia. He planned to visit Site 2 camp located along the Cambodian-Thai border this weekend before returning to Phnom Penh to attend an SNC meeting on 2 July.

Hor Namhong, Singapore Minister Discuss Accord

BK2906110992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Jun 92

["Communique on His Excellency Hor Namhong's activities in Singapore"—read by announcer]

[Text] During his visit to Singapore from 25 to 26 June, His Excellency Hor Namhong, member of the Supreme National Council and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, held talks with his Singaporean counterpart, H.E. Vong Kan Seng. During the talks, he thanked the Singaporean Government for according a cordial reception to our Cambodian delegation. He highly appreciated the Singaporean Government's contribution to the peace process in Cambodia. We always have the same goal, which is to achieve peace for Cambodia, although we took different paths in the past, he said. At the same time he informed his counterpart of the situation of the Paris accord's implementation. The stance of the Khmer Rouge, who refused to comply with the second phase of the cease-fire, was especially discussed. H.E. Hor Namhong stressed the significance of the implementation of the second phase, which he described as being determinant for the success of the accord implementation. He also noted how the situation would become should the Khmer Rouge persist in rejecting the implementation of the Paris accord on the reasoning that the transitional period could not be prolonged indefinitely. All means should be explored in order to keep the Khmer Rouge within the framework of the accord. For this reason, the cochairmen of the international conference on Cambodia, the perm five, and H.E. Akashi at the meeting with the SNC in Tokyo made a most conciliatory proposal in response to the demands of the Khmer Rouge. The concession, however, could not go beyond the Paris accord, he said.

He also told H.E. Wong Kan Seng that this Paris accord was the result of the joint efforts of the Cambodian factions and the international community. We should not allow the Khmer Rouge to sabotage it, he said.

In conclusion, he urged the Singaporean foreign minister to help find an urgent measure to deal with the serious problem caused by the Khmer Rouge.

Singaporean Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng thanked H.E. Hor Namhong for briefing him in detail on the Cambodian situation. He stressed that the Khmer Rouge refusal to comply with the Paris accord that they had signed would not bring them any benefit. On the contrary, they could only be isolated. Therefore, they should join the implementation of the Paris accord and work to solve all problems. H.E. Wong Kan Seng also agreed with H.E. Hor Namhong's idea that we should immediately find a way to deal with the Khmer Rouge noncompliance with the accord.

Following their talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and mutual understanding, the Singaporean foreign minister hosted a reception in honor of our Cambodian Foreign Ministry delegation. The two sides also swapped views on trade exchanges between the two countries during this luncheon.

Air Force Turns in 21 MiGs, 600 Men to UNTAC

BK2706071892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0606 GMT 27 Jun 92

[By Sherri Prasso]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, June 27 (AFP)—The Phnom Penh Government Air Force Saturday handed over to United Nations peacekeepers 21 MiG fighter planes given by the former Soviet Union to its communist protege.

The planes, along with several anti-aircraft weapons, rocket launchers, and other heavy artillery, were turned in as 600 members of the Phnom Penh Air Force placed themselves under UN supervision.

"So long as we do not yet have the full cooperation from one faction we have to of course be cautious and rather flexible in the process of cantonment and demobilization," Yasushi Akashi, the head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), said at a hand-over ceremony.

Saturday was the day that all 200,000 Cambodian soldiers and guerrillas were to have been ready to move into 82 cantonment sites around the country.

So far, only about 9,000 of the 200,000 Cambodian forces on all sides of the war have turned themselves in. [passage omitted]

The MiGs were delivered in 1984 and were maintenanced in Vietnam throughout the conflict, Phnom Penh military officials at the ceremony said.

Four are operational, and 17 can be made "airable" by replacing a few parts, the officials said. [passage omitted]

"These actions show clearly our goodwill to finalize the conflict and bring peace to the people of Cambodia," General Pol Sareoun, the vice defense minister, said in a speech.

"UNTAC should have serious measures to make all the factions comply with the Paris peace agrements," Air Force Colonel Ul Navi said in a speech.

He also said UNTAC should help his men find jobs when they go back to civilian life.

Many of his men expressed concern about finding jobs after 70 percent of all forces are demobilized under the peace agreement.

But 32-year-old Lieutenant Son Phan, a Russian-trained co-pilot, was not concerned: "I will just join the army again after UNTAC."

Further on Speeches by Akashi, Others

BK2806100792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 92

[Summary] On the morning of 27 June at Pochentong Airfield, His Excellency [H.E.] Yasushi Akashi, head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], presided over a ceremony to regroup and disarm Unit 701 of the Cambodian Air Force. Attending the gathering were mainly Lieutenant General John Sanderson, the UNTAC's military commander; General Michel Loridon, deputy commander of the UNTAC forces; H.E. Gen. Pol Sareoun, member of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF], as well as other senior officers from the Defense Ministry and the UNTAC forces, observers, and several national and international reporters.

At the beginning of the ceremony, Colonel Ul Navi, chairman of the Cambodian Air Force's Air Defense Department, told the audience that the Air Force today turned over to the UNTAC its 701st regiment, 185th regiment, 81st battalion, and 957 ground crew as well as 21 MiG jet fighters, 1,078 assorted guns, 99,908 rounds, and 73 vehicles.

After Col. Ul Navi, H.E. Gen. Pol Saroeun took the podium and made the following address:

[Begin Pol Saroeun recording] I would like to respectfully inform the audience that today is a day of great significance for the armed forces and people of the SOC in the course of the implementation of the 23 October peace accord. Our Air Force has regrouped in compliance with Lt. Gen. John Sanderson's announcement on the beginning of phase two of the cease-fire on 13 June 1992. This is our third unit, which has regrouped here for the UNTAC verification, and this even more clearly shows our good intention to put an end to the conflict with a view to restoring peace for the people. Despite the difficulties created by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], our SOC side has unilaterally begun regrouping our troops. We pledge to further regroup our armed units one by one.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I would like to ardently extol the CPAF officers and combatants for their struggle and great sacrifices over the past 13 years for the survival of the motherland and people. This regroupment is a fine gesture for the sake of peace. Despite the regrouping, however, we are still entitled to defend ourselves in case of armed violations committed by any other parties against us. I wish to call on all of you, from now on, to continue your close cooperation with the UNTAC in the application of the peace accord with the aim of bringing about peace for the motherland and people. You should regard the UNTAC as your friend, who is trying to achieve peace for us. On behalf of the Defense Ministry and in my own name, I would like reaffirm to the audience the CPAF's unswerving intention to continue to sincerely execute the Paris peace accord's second phase for the cause of national reunification and peace in Cambodia. [end Pol Saroeun recording]

Afterward H.E. Akashi took the floor and presented the following speech:

[Begin Akashi's recorded speech in English fading into Cambodian translation] I like to pay my greetings to Gen. Pol Saroeun for arranging this important ceremony of the cantonment of the CPAF's airport. This marks a significant historical step toward establishing peace in Cambodia. And I would like to express my warm appreciation to the CPAF for agreeing to canton their armed forces. I think their cooperation should be an example to all factions to do exactly the same. I know that after 20 years of war, conflict, and suffering, all of you are sick and tired of continuing the war and want to return to civilian life to rejoin your families. However, we do not yet have the full cooperation from one faction, so we have to be flexible in the implementation of cantonment and demobilization. And I would like to assure you that any of the factions, which are cooperating with the UNTAC, will not have to suffer military or other disadvantages. This process, the process of peace in Cambodia, is irreversible, and I want to assure you that the entire international community is fully committed to and fully engaged in the promotion of the process of reconstruction of your country. I would like to wish you happiness and a new life as civilians. [end Akashi recording]

The ceremony was successfully concluded after H.E. Akashi and officials of the CPAF and UNTAC inspected and chatted with the Air Force's troops.

Tie Banh Briefs Defense Ministry on Peace Accord

BK2706145292 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Jun 92

[Text] General Tie Banh, member of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, defense minister, and member of the Supreme National Council, briefed the Defense Ministry's officials on the latest development of the Cambodian peace process on 22 June at the Defense Ministry's conference room.

Gen. Tie Banh spoke about a number of issues, especially the implementation of the second phase of the cease-fire that the army of our State of Cambodia [SOC] has scrupulously enforced. Our army has regrouped its troops and stored its armaments in depots under the meticulous verification of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], such as at the grouping center in Kamchay Mea District [Prey Veng Province] and at the Kean Khleang naval base in Chroy Changva commune [Phnom Penh]. By all accounts, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] has, however, continued to disregard the accord's execution. And the international community, seeing the PDK's indifference, has increasingly supported and extolled the SOC army for its goodwill.

The general added that our SOC side has correctly and sincerely abided by all plans worked out by UNTAC for the implementation of the Paris accord despite the PDK's unwillingness to participate. However, if the Khmer Rouge continue to breach the peace accord, especially if they continue attempting to return the disaster of the past to Cambodia, the CPAF has the right to defend itself. To allow the process of implementing the peace accord to proceed smoothly, thereby restoring peace to the people, Gen. Tie Banh urged all officers to remain patient, but always guard against all types of maneuvers to impede the accord.

SRV Officer Captured in Kompong Thom 9 Jun

BK2406012292 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] On 9 June, in a clash at Rop village, Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea captured a northern Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] named Nguyen Manh Thanh, who is a sub-lieutenant of the Yuon army. The Yuon officer is assigned as captain and commander of a battalion of the Phnom Penh puppet army.

He was wounded with a broken thigh in the fighting. He spoke broken Cambodian language saying: I am Cambodian, I am Cambodian. However, in an interrogation, he said that he is a northern Yuon officer and a native of Thanh Hoa Province who arrived in Cambodia on 12 July 1991 with a Yuon battalion. He added that a number of companies had been sent from north and south Vietnam to Cambodia one after the other. And in each company from the battalion under his command, Yuon cadres are assigned to lead the Phnom Penh troops in fighting, gathering information, working out battle plans, and using heavy guns.

Nguyen Manh Thanh also revealed that the north Yuon leaders had repeatedly taught Yuon soldiers to at all time respect and remember Uncle Ho's (?will) that the Communist Party of Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy should be brought to a successful end. Indochina is a unique country [as received] that has a unique party and unique people. The members of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the young Yuon pioneers should play a leading role in enforcing the (?will) in a territory and on the present Cambodian battlefield.

Laos

Ministry Issues Circular on Drought, Floods

BK2706112492 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 27 Jun 92

[Text] Vientiane, June 27 (KPL)—The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has recently issued an instruction to the heads of agriculture and forestry services in all the provinces, advising them to immediately prepare beforehand neccessary measures against natural disaster which may occur during the rainy season.

A recent weather forecast indicates that at the beginning of June, rainfall will be enough for rice sowing and transplantation in some areas. But from this period to mid-July, it will not rain. And from the end of August to the end of September, it will rain heavily. Given the climatic conditions, there may be drought in the middle of the season and flood at the end like last year.

According to the instruction, in case of drought, among measures to be taken right from now are:

—to guide and mobilize people to dig and repair weirs, water reservoirs, ponder to improve existing fish ponds and to build barrages:

—to check and repair existing water pumps, to mobilise the use of all the water pumps available in each area, and to immediately sell water (?pumps) from km-2 project to people (people living along the border with Thailand, China and Vietnam are asked to barter or sell goods or animals).

—to encourage Lao people engaged in upland rice cultivation to grow secondary crops.

In case of flood, among efforts to be made beforehand, are the following:

—to repair water sluices, to build and repair existing dikes and to prepare rice seeds for second sowing and retransplantation, and to grow secondary or cash crops where retransplantation is not possible.

—for the areas experiencing sudden, critical floods, such as La and Sai Districts (Oudomsai Province), Luang Prabang, Vientiane Municipalty, Khammouane, Savannakhet, Champassak: beforehand preparation is to be made for evacuation of people and animals to safe areas.

To implement and carry out these activities, each province is to organise two work teams. One work team has duty to consult people in areas where floods often occur in order to work out practical methods in dealing with floods. The other has duty to consult people in areas where both rice fields and upland plantation used to be drought-stricken in order to prepare measures against against drought.

Coordination between sectors—agriculture, trade, finance, and banking—is to be organised to support the movement against the natural disaster. All means and potential are to be applied.

Maichantan Sengmani Attends Luang Namtha Meeting

BK2606141292 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 26 Jun 92

[Text] On 25 June, the party committee of Luang Namtha Province convened the third conference with the participation of Maichantan Sengmani, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Party-State Control and Inspection Board. Attending the conference were 119 delegates from many offices attached to the provincial administration, armed units, and districts representing a total of 1,328 party members in the province. The delegates heard a political report on the performances of the provincial party committee in the past five years. They also expressed views on the program of action for the next five years. The conference is scheduled to last for four days.

Prison Terms Issued for Marijuana Possession

BK2306114392 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Vientiane, June 22 (KPL)—The people's court of central Khammouane Province early this month tried and sentenced six persons found quilty of possessing marijuana.

The guilty persons were: Mr. Khoun, age 27 of Pak Kading District, Bolikhamsai Province, [who] received one year imprisonment and 12,000 kip fine; Mr. Kong, age 27 of Champhon District, Savannakhet Province, [who] received one year imprisonment and 12,000 kip fine; Mr. Lai, age 28 of Pak Kading District, Bolikhamsai Province, [who] received one year prison term and 12,000 kip fine; Mr. Viang, age 25, Pak Kading District, Bolikhamsai Province, [who] received one year imprisonment and 112,000 [as received] kip fine; Mr. Chanthi, age 44 of Sonbouli District, Savannakhet Province, [who] received one year imprisonment and 87,000 kip fine; and Mr. Khamphai, age 45 of Champhon District, Savannakhet Province, [who] received one year term in prison and 87,000 kip fine.

The first four were detained at the km-3 customs checkpoint, Thakhek town on 31 January, 1992 for having possessed 32 kgs of marijuana. The fifth and the sixth persons were arrested on April 6, 1992 for having under possession 17.8 kgs of marijuana.

The sentences were made in accordance with Articles 135, 44, and 69 of the Criminal Code. The accused admitted their wrongdoing.

KPL Delegation Returns From Teheran Conference

BK2606112492 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 26 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Vientiane, June 26 (KPL)—The 6th conference of nonaligned countries' news agencies pool held in Teheran, Iran, from June 15-20 has ended with unamimity on strengthening the pool's organisation and operation by stepping up the quality of the news distribution centres in each region, and cooperation among pool's members.

Delegations of national news agencies from over 50 nonaligned countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America attended the conference. A delegation of the LAO NEWS AGENCY (KPL) led by its director general Vanthong Phomchanheuang also attended the conference at the invitation of the director general of the IRANIAN NEWS AGENCY, the host of the conference. The KPL delegation returned home on June 24. [passage omitted]

Philippines

U.S. Choice of Inauguration Delegate Criticized

HK2906041592 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 29 Jun 92 p 16

[By Jose G. Ebro]

[Text] Fidel V. Ramos considers U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney a friend but, apparently, the feeling is no longer mutual.

That Mr. Cheney turned down the invitation to Mr. Ramos' Presidential inauguration may not be surprising in itself, but the designation of a director of a U.S.

Government agency as U.S. head of delegation in his stead exasperated and worried Philippine officials.

Warped

"Whoever decided on the composition of the U.S. delegation had a warped sense of humor," a senior Philippine diplomat remarked. "Elaine Chao, Director of the Peace Corps, may be a very accomplished person in her own right but she's hardly ministerial level."

The Bush Administration "could have designated an Asst. Secretary of State or an Asst. Secretary of Defense or even the CINCPAC [Commander in Chief Pacific] chief," the diplomat said, "any of these would have been more appropriate."

"On top of this, relations between our military and the Peace Corps have never been chummy," he observed. "However one looks at it, it is a negative message that Washington is sending."

A source within the Ramos circle said the U.S. action could very well strengthen the chances of Raffy [Rafael] Alunan getting appointed envoy to Washington. "Raffy's been lobbying quite hard for that post. Eddie [Ramos] has been hesitant to give it to him because he knows that Raffy rubbed the U.S. the wrong way when he was in the bases talks. But, if Bush and Co. are taking everything so personally, what the heck," the Ramos aide said.

Rebels Urge Ramos To Ensure Full U.S. Pullout

HK2906034692 Quezon City MALAYA in English 27 Jun 92 p 1

[By Jodeal Cadacio]

[Text] The Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabansa [Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance] yesterday said the Ramos administration should ensure the full withdrawal of U.S. forces and accord appropriate burial honors to former President Marcos.

In an open letter to Ramos, rebel spokesman Garbriel Dimasupil said the withdrawal of U.S. troops must be "immediate and irreversible."

"There must be no turning back on this issue if we have to give meaning and substance to true independence in our economic and political lives," he said.

The government has given U.S. forces until December this year to complete its pullout from Subic Naval Base. Washington officials have given no indication that they would ask Ramos to provide U.S. forces continued access to Subic after the year.

The rebel spokesman also said the Marcos remains must be allowed to return to the country for burial "with appropriate honors."

"This issue symbolizes the culture of hate and vengeance which continues to divide the nation. We must purge ourselves and bury this culture now, together with the mortal remains of Marcos," he said.

Mrs. Aquino has refused to allow the return of the Marcos body during her term, citing risks to national security. Ramos said Saturday he will allow the remains of the former president, who died while in exile in Hawaii, to be brought home before September 11.

The two proposals are part of the "Right Talking Points" which the rebel spokesman said Ramos should consider and address.

The proposals were submitted to President Aquino in November last year, he said. "Unfortunately, the inept, vindictive and corrupt Cory regime chose to ignore it and instead launched a massive but unsuccessful manhunt against us," he added.

The other proposals include electoral reforms, honest and efficient government, removal of trade restrictions, and the implementation of social justice programs for the poor.

Defense and security concerns must be purged of "colonial and cold war policies and doctrines," he added.

Ramos said he would seriously study a proposal to re-open peace negotiations with the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF].

In a talk with Muslim leaders at the Development Bank of the Philippines building, Ramos also challenged local officials and political leaders of Mindanao to set aside party and family loyalties and work towards unity and development.

Present at the meeting were re-elected Senator Santanina Rasul (Lakas-NUCD [Strength—National Union of Christian Democrats]), Sen. Mamintal Tamano (LDP [Struggle of Filipino Democrats]), former Lanao del Sur Gov. Ali Dimaporo, Sulu Gov. Tupay Loong and MNLF spokesman Datu Ibrahim Uy.

Ramos said he will give priority to ending the secessionist problem in Mindanao and has instructed his staff to study the peace talk proposal.

"I think we should really get our act going if peace and order is still the main problem in Mindanao," Ramos said.

Ramos Outlines 'Priority' Programs

HK2706084192 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0644 GMT 27 Jun 92

[Speech by President-Elect Fidel Ramos at the Manila Polo Club prior to a news conference moderated by Miguel Enriquez, president of the Association of Broadcasters in the Philippines—live, in English; monitored in progress]

[Text] History will record that it was in the elections of May 1992 that some kind of breakthrough, a very significant one, was achieved in our political culture. It was media, especially broadcast media, that guarded the process every step of the way. It was the broadcast industry that provided the concerned citizenry, especially the electorate, as well as most candidates like myself, with instant information upon which to make assessments, and, therefore, to plan future actions and counteractions for the purpose of guarding the ballot as well as protecting the entire constitutional process that we call elections.

And so it is in this context that I express to all of you, on my own behalf as well as that of the party and the coalition which I represent, the Lakas EDSA-NUCD [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats] People Power Coalition, our deepest appreciation for helping to keep democracy alive in our country.

But the elections are over and as expressed by Andre Kahn, we should now concentrate on the future, we should now look upon ourselves as partners in the development of the nation, in the building up and reinforcement of the institutions that make up our democracy so that our people before long, sooner than we think, can be provided for adequately and become capable of catching up with the rest of our neighbors in Asia and the Pacific.

The partnership that I speak of is the kind of partnership that I would like to see happen not only in your industry and government but also within government itself, especially between the executive and the legislative. That effort I shall continue to pursue with all the energy that I can muster, all for the purpose of ensuring that our national goals and our people's welfare will be accomplished.

The role of the media in the Ramos administration is, simply stated, that I see the incoming administration and all of you as partners for the national interest and the people's welfare.

This is a broad statement but I'm sure there are a thousand detailed ways by which we can actualize and operationalize this relationship.

When I was secretary of national defense, I had the honor of being the signatory to an agreement with your sister organization, the National Press Club [NPC], in which we defined the rules of engagement between those who are in uniform, including those in the police service, and those in the journalism profession. That was accomplished during the time Marcelo Lagmay was president and that agreement still holds. Perhaps now that Celo [short for Marcelo] Lagmay is reelected, or is now elected for a second term as president of the NPC, and Eddie Ramos has been elected to a higher position than what he used to hold, then maybe that agreement will become valid.

Broadcast media is so dynamic that to me it is the fastest growing industry in the international scene. It therefore constitutes a more powerful instrument for empowering our people. Among these capabilities which ordinary Filipinos lack is the capability to be informed about events that affect their livelihood, their welfare, and their future.

It is therefore very heartening to learn from many of you with whom I have had many conversations that we are almost fully operational insofar as satellite broadcast communications are concerned. The impact of this I am sure you realize better than I do, knowing that the Filipino family in the farthest reaches of our vast archipelago can be served with instant news of both national and international events.

And so my dear friends in broadcast media, may I just say that the five priority programs of my administration during its first 100 days will be successful only to the extent that we can gain the cooperation of all sectors in their accomplishment.

And here I, as your future president, will be depending so much so that we shall no longer be zigzagging as we may have done in the past, but we shall head directly towards our goals with a minimum of dissension, realizing that most everybody's concern is for the Philippines to move forward in this last decade of the 1990's.

These five priority programs I speak of are, first of all, to enhance our national stability. Stability not only in terms of protection from the threats to our republic, but also stability in terms of the predictability and continuity of worthwhile policies and programs that are already in place and into which a great deal of energy, resources, and human assets have been invested.

Stability also means political cooperation, and this could be the greatest challenge to me in my administration. However, I shall continue to effect the desired level of cooperation even from my most capable political opponents. Certainly we shall try to obtain consensus on national goals as would be reflected in our legislative agenda.

Secondly, I hope to be able to get this economy going again. The past six years that saw us concerned with natural as well as man-made calamities set us back many, many points and even many, many years in our economic growth. But given the spirit of unity and teamwork that appears to characterize this onset of a new administration, I certainly am very confident that this program on economic recovery can be successful.

Thirdly is the program to speed up our energy and power development. The brownouts are, of course, our immediate concern. This is especially damaging to your industry. But I would like to assure you that our efforts during this transition period have also served to reinforce the old fast tracking being done by President Cory Aquino's administration so that brownouts will not only be shorter but hopefully, before the summer of 1993, the power situation will be normalized.

Our midterm programs which build on those programs already placed on scheme or which are in the pipeline under this administration will count on the new attractiveness of the Philippines as an investment destination. Already, and you will hear about this at the inaugural or soon after, I have received generous offers on our development packages that will serve our midterm requirements and which will increase our percentage growth in power development, from what we now program at about 78 percent to hopefully double that rate.

Our fourth major program is the streamlining of the bureaucracy. And this includes our fight against graft and corruption in government. This program of streamlining does not mean cutting down, or reducing, or merging just for the sake of reduction. But it shall be geared towards attaining greater efficiency in the government service and maximizing the product arising out of public funds. That I would like to assure you.

And lastly, we must make sure that as we search for economic growth, we also protect our environment under the principle of sustainable development.

In all of these programs, my dear friends, your profession, your industry has one of the most vital roles to play among all the different sectors in our society. I, therefore, count upon you as a partner of government, but perhaps even more than that as a valuable ally of our people in our pursuit of a better life for all Filipinos. This does not mean that there will be no criticism, reminding, there will be no....[changes thought] And even very serious efforts on your part to remind the administration about its effects and shortcomings. That I shall welcome. After all, having worked with you all these years, having been exposed to media all these years; by now, I think, I am used to your blows and darts and all other knocks.

Ours will be a constructive working relationship and Eddie Ramos, as citizen and as president, will continue to remember that our people will have to depend on the broadcast media for many of the benefits, the advances, and the progressive developments that they can look forward to in the future. So thank you again for your joining us this afternoon, I am sure that our dialogue will be very constructive. Thank you very much.

[Marcelo Lagmay] Thank you very much, Mr. President. Now here comes the dialogue. We shall now have the open forum wherein we can express our questions. I know there are a number of issues in the broadcast media [words indistinct] Let us call on the moderator for this particular part of the program, KBP [Association of Broadcasters in the Philippines] president, Mr. Miguel Enriquez.

[Enriquez] Good afternoon, Mr. President, fellow broadcasters. The president-elect and we would like to have everybody as relaxed as possible. This is not meant to be as formal as it looks. So, the president-elect has set the tone by folding his sleeves which seems to be a trademark of the Ramos administration. Sleeves up? Does that mean that we are going to be working a lot, Mr. President?

So, there are two microphones on the floor and the president- elect has agreed to give us a few minutes of his precious time to answer any concerns which you may have.

Serge Remonde from Cebu.

[Remonde] Thank you very much, Mr. President. Mr. President-elect and good afternoon. With the permission of our KBP chairman and president, may I be allowed to submit the following proposal in response to the call of the president-elect for the partnership between his administration and that of the broadcast media coming from the concerned members of the KBP.

The proposal is the establishment of a two-way feedback mechanism to give substance to the president-elect's people empowerment program of governing the country for the people, of the people, and by the people. The objective is two pronged, to inform the people on what the president is doing and to inform the president about what the people want him to do for them. This we can do through the 50 local KBP chapters nationwide, through the 305 radio stations and 73 television stations affiliated with the KBP.

If the proposal is acceptable to the president-elect in principle, we propose that details of implementation be worked out between Press Secretary Rod Reyes, and the appropriate committees of the KBP. May we get your comment on this, Mr. President-Elect?

[Ramos] You know, Serge Remonde used to be one of our pillars in the so-called National Alliance for Democracy or NAD, originally based in Cebu, which provided a lot of assistance to the Defense Department and the Armed Forces of the Philippines, as well as the Philippine National Police in fighting insurgency in our country. I do not know what happened to him during the campaign but I sort of lost track of him. He might have joined another group. But I am happy to see him here today and certainly, the proposal that he has forwarded on the floor here, he says he is thumbs up already. His proposal merits our serious attention and I'll gladly have Press Secretary Rod Reyes study this together with me and for the office of the press secretary to get together with the representatives of the KBP.

Honasan Denies Ramos Assassination Plot

HK2906062792 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR in English 29 Jun 92 pp 1, 10, 11

["By The Way" column by Max V. Soliven: "No RAM Kill-Plot or Alliance with NPA—Gringo]

[Text] "There is no such thing as a RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement/Nationalist Revolutionary

Alliance] assassination plot against President-elect Fidel Ramos," underground Lt. Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan declared yesterday. "If there are any rogue military men involved in such a conspiracy, they are waving false flags and do not belong to the Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan. (RAM)"

At the same time, Honasan flatly denied that any "tactical alliance" or any cooperative action had been forged with the "Revolutionary Left or the New People's Army [NPA]."

Surfacing for the first time to categorically answer the Armed Forces intelligence "reports" and rumors circulating about alleged RAM plots and coup plans, Gringo Honasan—looking as self-confident and clean-cut as ever—said that the RAM was scheming no disruptive action or kudeta [coup d'etat] at this time "since we are going into a period when any trouble would be a setback to our country."

On the other hand, he asserted, the RAM was waiting to see whether the new president, former Gen. Ramos, has a "sincere interest to achieve unity and is ready to make difficult and tough decisions, demonstrating tremendous political will."

Noting that the "Revolutionary Left" (he seems to prefer that term for the NDF [National Democratic Front]-NPA) has already announced its rejection of any offer of "amnesty" or reconciliation, Col. Honasan stated; "We are, for our part, opening our doors to any dialogue—but we will do so gradually and with prudence."

"On the other hand," Gringo quickly added, "we have no intention of grabbing at any offer of amnesty as if amnesty were the issue. The basic issues remain the eight talking points which we submitted to the government in November last year."

"Amnesty," Honasan underscored, "is not the main point. Of course every soldier wants to peacefully go home to his family—BUT [as published] I would rather endure another 20 years on the 'outside' than give myself up just to get 'forgiveness.'"

These words were uttered in a one-on-one meeting with this writer at an undisclosed place in Metro Manila. Accompanied by a television journalist who is a relative of Honasan, this writer was "blindfolded" and taken on the usual run about the city to throw off my sense of direction. But the rendezvous point couldn't have been very far away from our starting point, since the trip took only 30 minutes.

The so-called blindfold consisted only of the sort of "sleeping mask" issued to the passengers of an airline when they are on a long trans-Pacific or trans-Atlantic flight, to enable travelers to sleep. There were no other "security" vehicles involved in the "transfer." We traveled in a bantam car with only the driver—obviously a RAM member—aboard.

The place I was brought to was a red-bricked bungalow, quite small but neat, and I was ushered into a studio-type room, very sparse of furniture, with about a dozen sacks (of flour?) piled up in a corner, a low coffee table, two chairs and a stool.

When Gringo strode into the room, he was wearing dark blue trousers, a faded blue shirt, and looked as relaxed and boyish as if he didn't have a care in the world. He had shaven off his trademark moustache and his unlined and open features gave him the aspect of a man in his late 20s or early 30s, rather than that of a 44-year "renegade" officer, being hunted by the military and police. "Gringo" said that he had just arrived from the provinces Saturday night for our meeting yesterday and would be "out of town" again by nightfall.

Once more, I noted that Honasan doesn't simply speak—he enthuses. He has a feel for words and they roll off his tongue with eloquence. His facility of expression is like that of some Irishman who has kissed the Blarney Stone.

His rapid manner of speaking projects sincerity and dedication, but without being flawed by fanaticism. When excited, though, his voice tends to become higher pitched, for which he quickly apologizes: "Tito Max, please forgive my squeaky voice. Am I speaking too fast for you to keep up?"

The secret of his charisma, I think, is that he looks you in the eye, and fairly oozes with earnestness. He explains, sheepishly, when catching himself in the midst of some rhetorical outburst: "Sorry. I get carried away sometimes."

He gave me a message for President-elect Ramos to be delivered verbally, but for the record, Honasan asserted: "We are praying that President Ramos summon up the superhuman political will to discard all unnecessary political baggage."

Honasan said that such actions would establish Mr. Ramos' "credibility even though he is just a plurality president." He hoped that Ramos would call a "national dialogue" on all levels so the people of diverse ideas, social levels, and creeds could be consulted.

When I asked him about the strange statement issued last week by the Armed Forces chief of staff, Gen. Lisandro Abadia, Honasan sighed. Before commenting on General Abadia's insistence that President-elect Ramos and the government should consult the Armed Forces before making any decisions on "amnesty" or restoring any renegade officers to military status, Greg Honasan (speaking for RAM) said: "Our level of confidence in Abadia has been sadly diminished."

He added: "Why should he open his mouth on matters of policy when policy decisions must be made by the President and Congress? The Armed Forces' job is merely to do its duty."

"Perhaps," he mused, "General Abadia was trying to send a subliminal message to the leadership of the country that the military should not be ignored—that it, too, could make trouble." Abadia, said Honasan, "is turning out to be just another politican in uniform."

Referring to his and the RAM's "aborted talks" with Abadia, Gringo confirmed that he had met with the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff four times, on three occasions in military camps (twice in Camp Aguinaldo and once in Fort Bonifacio) and once in a civilian home in Quezon City.

The three times he went to see Abadia in a military camp, Honasan recounted, he simply entered the camp by himself and rang up Abadia to say he was already inside the camp, "Once," smiled Honasan mischievously, "I was tempted to visit General Abadia in my pajamas." (Was that to indicate that he had slept inside the camp overnight?)

The last time he met with General Abadia, Honasan recalled, was in the Blue Ridge home of a friend, "Contrary to our earlier understanding," Honasan said, "the general didn't come all by himself but brought along his security men. I guess he didn't trust us." Some weeks later, Gringo shrugged, the same house was raided by a military team searching for him. "Who else could have pinpointed that particular house for the raiders? Of course, I wasn't there—and hadn't been there since my meeting with Abadia."

It's sad to note that the relationship between Honasan and Abadia seems to have soured. For a while, it had looked promising. But of Abadia now Gringo remarks: "I hope his mouth is not moving faster than his brain."

Reacting to President Cory Aquino's self-congratulatory boasts that the NPA "insurgency is walloped," and the Rightist rebels are now "a spent force," Honasan pointed out that the size of the remaining membership at large of the RAM (formerly the Reform the Armed Forces Movement) is no true indication of its influence in the military.

Despite the claims of the generals and media hype that the Armed Forces are "united", Gringo declared: "That's absolutely unture. The military is very much divided—and we in RAM know we have the support of the majority of the officers and men of this divided AFP, particularly, the younger officers."

Honasan noted that the RAM is not a new movement. It was organized long before the February 1986 People Power revolution as a crusade to oust the Marcos dictatorship and reform the setup of the Armed Forces. "What we wanted was to perform surgery on the military—which was our sphere—hoping that the civilian segments of government would take the hint and reform themselves, too."

They could not have done anything else. "I knew that my area of competence," Honasan explained, "was only soldiering, had I been a lawyer, I would have been in the parliament of the streets. But I was not, and so we soldiers decided to go for the jugular."

He added that, contrary to the criticisms of RAM by others, "we are not power grabbers" or "instigatory of violence." Then he cited that recent movie by Oliver Stone: JFK (He does go to see the movies, obviously.) "Remember what Garrison said in court? He said, 'the tragedy of our democratic system is that we sometimes have to protect our people from their own government.'"

Before we parted after two hours of discussion, Gringo summed up his points:

"Like the majority of our people, we are hopeful of the future. We are praying that our new president, Ramos, will by his success make us (the RAM) irrelevant." He said the RAM had constantly tried to get the message across that it was not interested in "power" for themselves, "but we cannot match the propaganda machinery of the government."

On Amnesty. "Who does not want to return to his family after all these years outside, in the cold? But we are locked into this fight for reforms, not just in the military but in society. General Abadia's idea of amnesty is 'selective amnesty.' Nothing less than unconditional and general amnesty will do. True amnesty must come packaged with a broader package of reforms. We are not asking for instant reforms. Some of the reforms and changes may take more than a generation to realize. But we must see the process of change begin. President Ramos must not succumb to the political greed which has ruled the system for the past 80 years. He must not substitute short-term 'impact' projects for effective long-term goals. Ramos must project a lot of confidence, take a lot of risks, and exhibit a lot of magnanimity."

On Insurgency. "Contrary to government propaganda, the Revolutionary Left is not collapsing but is growing stronger by the day. The Revolutionary Leftists may not sprout [as published] dialectic and ideology as much as before, but they exploit the continuing injustice in our society and the poverty and misery of our people. The election gun ban was effective, but guns are not the only form of violence. The violence of poverty happens every day. Everyday, as social observers have said, 4,000 Filipinos slip below the poverty line."

Gringo Honasan reminded me that the RAM had just issued an Open Letter to President-elect Ramos reiterating their original eight "talking points." It had been signed by "GABRIEL DIMASUPIL." With a grin, Gringo admitted that nobody named Gabriel Dimasupil existed, but it was a nom de guerre representing the leaderhsip of the RAM. ("I'm not the leader," Honasan said self-deprecatingly and parenthetically. "I'm just the person the media likes to ask questions of.")

The talking points were, in outline: (1) Electoral reforms; (2) Conduct of a dialogoue for national unity and survival involving all political and social forces; (3) Attainment of good, honest and efficient government for national renewal and transformation; (4) Immediate and irreversible withdrawal of foreign troops from the country—there must be no turning back on this issue...(5) Immediate and unconditional return of the Marcos remains for internment with appropriate honors—this issue symbolizes the culture of hate with vengeance which continues to divide the nation. We must purge ourselves and bury this culture now, together with the mortal remains of Marcos; (6) Implementation of nationalist economic development, policies and programs—the lifting of restrictions implemented by the Cory regime in the areas of investment, trade and finance, virtually places the economy at the mercy of foreign developed countries; (7) Actualization of social justice programs to positively address poverty, unemployment and criminality; (8) Address national defense and security concerns...etc.

I must say, for my part, that I don't agree with some of the declarations of the RAM. Their bombastic phrases at times smack of chauvinism and narrow-mindedness. But I don't fault their sincerity.

As Gringo Honasan said before I left him, the RAM plans to "continuing echoing the complaints of the disenfranchised majority of our people, explore every means to achieve lasting peace, reconciliation and progress with honor, with our self-respect and dignity intact."

"Remember the admonition: To thine ownself be true? I am not sorry for what I did."

Thailand

House Dismissal Decree Submitted to King

BK2906050992 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 29 Jun 92

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun confirmed that he had submitted a royal decree dissolving the House of Representatives for royal signature, and the announcement can be expected early in the week. The prime minister also told reporters that three of the four draft amendments to the Constitution passed by the parliament had been forwarded to the Bureau of the Royal Household for royal signature. The fourth amendment requiring that a prime minister must be elected will be rescheduled. The prime minister will explain the procedure to the public early this week also.

As for the call by some village headmen and subdistrict chiefs for the government to suspend the PollWatch body, the prime minister said that the body also gained its support from some portion of the public, which view the body as useful and beneficial to the election. He personally thinks that the pollwatch body should be maintained, with certain improvements in its operation in close coordination with the Ministry of Interior.

Prime Minister Interviewed on Current Situation

BK2906035192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jun 92 pp 4, 5

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun by Peter Maitri Ungphakon of the BANGKOK POST and Victor Mallet of the FINANCIAL TIMES—place and date not given]

[Text] "Who was it who said: Who is the first socialist in the world? The answer is Christopher Columbus."

Why? "Because he didn't know where he was going. And when he got there he didn't know where he was. But he didn't care because he didn't have to pay for it."

Two-thirds of the way through the interview, which he gave in English, Anan Panyarachun's face crinkled up into the broad smile that used to be so characteristic. It is a smile that has not been seen so much in public recently.

Towards the end of his last "accidental" term as prime minister he appeared weary, burdened by the weight of the economic and legislative reforms that he had set as his government's tasks, and by the intensifying criticisms from academics and the popular press.

Since his reappointment as prime minister on June 10 for a second "accidental" term, he has appeared even more solemn. His first public speech on June 18 at the business community's seminar at the Queen Sirikit National Convention Centre was a stern sermon on the need for everyone to work together, to think "more deeply," to pull the country out of its current political crisis.

It was good to hear him joke again, and the temptation to say so was irresistible.

"You've been watching the debate in Parliament," he responded referring to last week's three-day marathon session on his historically brief policy statement, in which he ended up preaching to MPs about the need to improve the parliamentary process.

The Christopher Golumbus joke was not only about Mr Anan's sense of humour. It was about his ideological convictions, but not the 1970s accusation from the military and the Thanin Kraiwichien government that he had communist sympathies. No one believes that anymore, if they ever did. Rather, he was replying to a question about his proclaimed democratic views, an important issue considering he has now twice been appointed an unelected prime minister, the first time after a military coup d'etat.

"I know what I am and I think that most people in Thailand know what I am.... I'm a liberal. I'm not a misguided liberal. I hope that they see me as an enlightened liberal," he laughed, "but not an enlightened authoritarian. There is a vast difference in that."

There is also a vast difference, he stressed, between the situation in Thailand and those in other countries.

"I think it's all wrong in a way, when you listen to all these foreigners comparing the May events in Thailand to the Tiananmen Square incident in China; or when people try to compare my previous administration with Mr Lee Kuan Yew's style of management, because here we have unlimited freedom of the mass media—that was only interrupted during that fateful week.... On the whole, this is something that I'm personally proud of and I think in the next four months we're going to even encourage further the debate and the airing of views and whatnot."

Democracy inevitably means there is a risk of instability. The former prime minister of Singapore placed development and stability before democratic freedoms, Mr Anan said.

"I do not go that far but at the same time I would say that Mr Lee Kuan Yew is partially right, and perhaps in terms of Singapore society who am I to say that that is not right for the Singaporeans. But Thailand is a different country, in terms of size, the size of land in terms of the size of the population; and we also have a very large agricultural sector and our people are very much more diverse. I mean you can discipline two million citizens but you cannot really discipline 56-57 million people. So I think each country has devised its own methodology as to what extent you want to achieve a democratic level society without impairing seriously the process of democracy and stability."

Democracy can also mean an immense amount of boredom and frustration, a complaint many made after last week's three days of debate. Mr Anan can show an intolerance of what he considers to be ignorant comment. How did he feel, sitting through his first debate in an elected Parliament?

"Well, I had some other work to do while I was sitting there."

There was even a Cabinet meeting during the session that aroused comment from MPs who argued that the Cabinet should not start work until the policy debate was over. Was he thankful that he had other work to do?

"I should not say anything which is damaging to the parliament system."

Nevertheless, his task is to "return sovereignty to the people." What hope can we have in the people's representatives?

"Well, with due respect to all these members of Parliament, I think you have to divide them into two categories. There is a sizable group of members of Parliament who try to act as national assemblymen. They are prepared to look beyond the local issues and the interests of their constituencies. At the same time there is also a sizable number of people who sit in that Parliament who are just not seeing any issues beyond their own constituencies. So I think we have to try to continue the process of decentralisation. Quite a large number of those people who sit in the national assembly should perhaps be more qualified to sit in the local councils."

Mr Anan expressed confidence that Parliament would begin the work of separating the forums for local and national politics. At the end of the Chatchai government Parliament was about to pass a bill increasing the powers of sub-district (tambon) councils, he observed. Ironically the bill's passage through Parliament was aborted by the coup d'etat that brought him to office.

"So when you have a new elected parliament they can pick it up and go through the process."

He blamed the May troubles on "structural flaws" in Thai society, the failure to find a suitable role for the military, to set up better political and bureaucratic frameworks.

"In the past 60 years (since the end of absolute monarchy) we merely dealt with the symptoms of the malady and we either did not have the courage or didn't have the vision to try to undertake some structural adjustments. That doesn't mean that within the next four months I'll be able to do many things regarding structural adjustment, but at least I hope that by the time I leave I will have begun a process of structural adjustment."

Where would he begin? "The easy answer is you have to try to lower the profile, lower the role of the Army; but that's easier said than done."

He does not aim, he said, to destroy or discredit the Army as an institution. He would prefer to look "positively" at measures to "enhance the Army's professionalism, enhance the effectiveness of their management and make them into a more efficient fighting force in defence of the constitution and in defence of the territorial integrity."

The faults of the past 60 years do not altogether lie with the Army he said. "I think it's the fault of the entire system in Thailand that somehow inadvertently we have either given or we have acquiesced in the acquisition of this very high profile role of the Army. I think we need time to think to ponder seriously whether certain roles they have been given or they have acquired on their own are really the roles that should belong to them."

Whatever steps are taken will have to be gentle, diplomatic. "We cannot just charge into a china shop and break everything. So if we can begin the process of demilitarising the political process and decommercialising the armed local and national Politics. At the forces. Perhaps that is the direction that I'm aiming at."

He will not disclose at this stage what he will do. "In our society you should never be seen to impose dictat on them.... The Army is such that open debate about their role, or about their power, is something which is alien to their culture. So I think that we have to take that into account and... we must strive not to make them feel that they are being cornered, or that they are being given ultimatums, or that they are being forced into doing something which may affect their dignity and their prestige."

It has been said that if he leaves office with the present military commanders still in their positions, then he will have failed, and that this is an even more important task than holding clean elections. Does he agree?

"Ask me that question again before I leave my job.... At certain times in politics you have to keep people guessing. (You) cannot really reveal everthing that is on your mind."

Is he delaying the announcement of an election date until he has negotiated behind the scenes with the military?

"No, no, no, no, that has nothing to do with it."

But how is the conflict going to be resolved? There is a vast gap between the civilian and military perceptions of the May troubles. Many in the military still see primarily a conflict between Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut of Class 1, Maj Gen Chamlong of Class 7, and the Class 5 military establishment.

"Oh that is a sideshow.... Definitely it was an issue of major importance but it was not the only issue."

He accepted that some in the military were acting out of a belief that the conflict was an internal graduation-class struggle, but he also expressed the conviction that among the 250-300 that he estimated graduated from Class 5, there is a sufficiently diverse range of opinions to allow reforms to be introduced.

"I think that there are many good people in the army establishment who are convinced that the year 1992 is different from the year 1960 or 1970, and I think mentally they have already adjusted in their own minds....

"So I think that if you listen to some of the statements made by fellow colleagues in Class 5 you can detect a discernible trend towards the non-confrontation process. That gives me hope."

The first task is to make sure that the fact-finding committees work properly. He said he expected reports within about two months.

"The main thing is that we should not prejudge the issue as to who is wrong or who's guilty. It is not for me. I am not a jurist, I am not a judge. And the normal process is that once we have the conclusion of the fact-finding probe, it is up to the government to decide whether to proceed."

Mr Anan even suggested that those who are pressing for punishment for the military commanders are too Western in their attitudes.

"I think you have to understand that many Thais who were educated abroad, sometimes they have brought back with them certain Western approaches and certain Western values and certain Western ways of dealing with the problem.

"I lived abroad for more than 20 years of my life and yet I feel very strongly that we have to find our own way in dealing with this problem. Perhaps the end objectives are not dissimilar but the style and the manner in which the process is implemented is perhaps different."

He does accept a distinction between legal and moral responsibility, an important point for critics of the military leaders who believe that the generals and air marshals could have been acting within their full legal powers, but are still morally accountable for what happened.

"While we cannot say that such-and-such individuals are criminally responsible, but there are certain things (for which) one has to accept political responsibility. In my previous administration we also did a few wrong things, and it was not difficult for me to come out publicly (to say) that I would take political responsibility or moral responsibility; and I thought that what Khun Suchinda did in resigning the prime ministership, that was one way of demonstrating his political responsibility."

His own biggest mistake was to try to pass a criminal libel law that would have imposed minimum fines of four million baht, he said.

Mr Anan is under no illusions that the elections could turn out little cleaner than the last, but he is urging all sections of society to participate more fully.

"I believe that (the next elections) can be no worse than the last elections. So any improvement is already a plus; and other more democratic nations have had a long history of political development."

He would like to see constitutional and electoral laws changed to improve the Thai democratic system.

"Most of the serious points pertain to the constitution. So, things like (having MPs represent a) single-member constituency, things like reducing the size of the constituency, things like a requirement that a political party has to field one-third of the total number of (available seats)."

Forcing candidates to be members of large parties "places the individual candidates or individual MPs at the mercy of the leader of that political party, because during the election time all these individuals have to rely on financial resources supplied either by the head of the party or the party organisation."

These ideas are very close to the recommendations submitted to him by PollWatch, the independent election-monitoring commission that he set up for the March 22 general election.

He has invited the leaders of the various parties to propose amendments to the law, but he has ruled out constitutional amendments before the election. The parties have said they do not want new electoral legislation, and he is waiting for an official reply before dissolving Parliament.

"Of course there are certain aspects that we cannot do much (about) because they pertain to the constitution and any attempt to amend the constitution now would be a hopeless, a futile exercise.

"But if they wanted to amend certain provisions in the political parties act or in the election law I would be willing to support that move provided that they come up with a single package on which all the political parties can agree.

"I cannot afford the time not to dissolve Parliament and let this thing go on and on, because once it gets into the Parliament in a disparate way then the government has no control or no role in influencing the direction of the debate or the outcome of the debate. So I invited them to put their heads together and to come up with a package on which all the political parties could agree but unfortunately that is not the case."

Would he submit his own package?

"No. For two reasons. One is that even if we have ideas of our own—(and we do) have ideas of our own that certain things should be changed—the main issues are really, really and truly constitutional and that we do not have time.

"(As for) the smaller or the less significant points: If we're going to go through with our own initiative, ...once we put (them) up in the House of Representatives we have no way of influencing the direction or the outcome so in a way we just do not know what the outcome is going to be....

"The second reason has to do with the question of principle: That since we are not elected representatives, if we were seen to attempt to change the rules of the game in which we are not participants, the elected representatives would come back to us saying this is not fair because after all you are not going to be participants in the game why do you want, why do (arrogantly give) to yourself the right of dictating the game to us."

Mr Anan added that some minor changes in regulations could be introduced through ministerial or royal decrees, but nothing radical. He still hopes the election can be held "perhaps sometime in September" and he hints that he will dissolve Parliament soon, once the parties have formally told him they will not propose electoral reform legislation and once Parliament has finished its immediate business.

In these circumstances, what can be done to revive business confidence?

"Well, I hope my name means something." He laughed.

"I think that the integrity of my previous cabinet and my present cabinet would go a long way to restoring confidence and I think that I always believe that if the people at the top are not corrupt and not only are not corrupt but are not even seen to be corrupt then that's going to be a natural curb on the corrupt tendencies of the bureaucrats.

"Secondly I think that in spite of four months (of his latest term), but I think that this four-month period would further entrench the policies and the measures that we adopted last year.

"I happen to believe that when I left the previous government, the first prime ministership, that most of the things that we set on course would be irreversible and I'm sure that another four months will further consolidate that belief among the businessmen both locally and on the international scene."

He chairs a national task force on reviving the tourism industry, with all sorts of public relations plans. But does PR really work? He reveals that his real motive is to boost the morale of the industry, of Thais.

"On one side you can see it as a public relations campaign, but on my side I see it as a psychological campaign. You see after the events in May people in Thailand, people in general, the common man on the street, business people, particularly the travel industry people, they were disheartened, they were disillusioned and they were completely downhearted.

"So I had to try to restore their confidence in themselves. I had to kind of massage their inner feelings, inner fears. To me it's a kind of psychological therapy."

What is his relationship with General Suchinda Khraprayun, now?

"I haven't seen him since he left the job. In fact I haven't seen him at all since I left the job, because he was busy with a few other things during the month of May. I know that on the night of my appointment he tried to reach me by phone but he could not reach me, so few days later he wrote me a very nice warm letter congratulating me.

"In a way I feel sorry for Suchinda because I think he was also a victim of circumstances."

Does Mr Anan think Gen Suchinda genuinely wanted to be prime minister? "Yes I believe so. I think he basically did not want the job, and I think if anything you would just have to attribute it to his error of judgment in accepting it, but anybody can make an error of judgment....

"People play up the time we were together in Washington. But we only spent a year together in Washington, and I was the ambassador and he was the deputy military attache, and you can see that we had very little contact in terms of work. Yes we met at social parties, he always came to the embassy parties I gave but there was no deep sort of a friendship. I happened to like him as a person and I suppose he happened to like me as a person but that was all. I respect him. I believe that he has a bright mind. He means well. Perhaps he valued his friends' advice and opinions more than he should. I believe that basically he's a good man."

Would Gen Suchinda, in more normal circumstances, have made a good prime minister?

"Well, he was a prime minister so I leave it to your value judgment.... He has a leadership quality. Perhaps he doesn't have all the necessary requirements to be a great prime minister. It's difficult to judge a man until he gets on with the job. Most people thought that Eden would make a good prime minister and yet Anthony Eden failed."

It was a late night phone call that alerted him to the real possibility that he could suffer a second "accidental" appointment to the premiership, on Tuesday June 9, the day before the royal proclamation that confirmed him in office.

"At about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night... I got a call from the (Speaker of the House of Representatives) asking me to stand by.

"He explained to me that there was a strong possibility that he had reached some kind of deadlock and he would not be able to nominate an elected representative to His Majesty the King for reasons well known to all of us....

"I pleaded with him to continue to exert efforts to achieve his aim, that is the nomination of an elected member of Parliament for the post of prime minister. I did not say yes or no, but he merely asked me to stand by and he said he would get in touch with me at about 5 o'clock the following day because he was scheduled to have an audience with the King on Wednesday night.

"So at about 6.30 (p.m. on June 10) he called me up at my office in Saha Union and told me that he had no other choice, he had no other option but to nominate me. I asked him again whether that was really the end of the final effort and he categorically said yes, so an hour before his audience with the King I had to agree with his request."

Mr Anan cited his wife's health and his desire for a private life as the reason why he was reluctant to accept the premiership and why he will never run for election.

"I'm not a public figure. I do not aspire to be a public figure. I lead a private life, a quiet life. I enjoy my family, my children, and having spent 23 years in the diplomatic service and nearly 15 years in the private sector, I thought I was entitled to some kind of a more or less troublesome lifestyle.

"At the same time I knew that we were about to reach or had reached a certain juncture in our political history that anybody who would accept this position would have more in his hands than he can handle."

Nevertheless, Mr Anan believes some goodwill came from the tragic events.

"Out of every crisis there is always an opportunity; so I think the test of the character of the Thais and the strength of Thai society is how do we deal with that opportunity, whether we could make use of that opportunity in turning the sorrowful events into more positive and more constructive channels."

Will a third "accident" bring him to power again? "Third time lucky!" That is a reply to ponder.

On Vote Buying, Economy

BK2606135192 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 26 Jun 92

[Text] The prime minister accepts that it is difficult to stop vote buying but said it is most important to try to discourage bribes and bribe takers. The prime minister spoke with reporters this evening at Government House:

[Begin recording] [Anan] No matter how the law or regulations are written, it is not possible to stop vote buying as long as bribes are made and accepted. Therefore, we must try to discourage bribes and bribe takers . There are no easy answers to this problem. I have only three or four months, so I will try to cultivate awareness in those bribing and accepting bribes to the effect that they should not behave that way. But I am not certain whether this can be completely achieved in such a short time. But I think the problem will be resolved to a certain extent.

[Unidentified reporter] Are you worried about the country's current image...?

[Anan, interrupting] I have worries. But there are problems in any society. A problem-free society does not exist. We will try to solve the problems that exist.

I learned that more foreign tourists have begun to visit our country. Hotel reservations have increased. I met with private and public sectors representatives today and we tried to mobilize ideas on ways to solve the problems in the short term. The government is ready to set aside funds to help in public relations, image restoration and attracting foreign businessmen. You must know that there are two types of foreign tourists: the first, real tourists, and the other, businessmen. Businessmen will continue to come to Thailand regardless of the situation if they feel that the economy is still good. If they feel the Thai economy is still growing they will want to make loans, investment, and so forth. Therefore, I do not think we will be greatly affected as far as the economy is concerned. [end recording]

Regarding the timing of the House dissolution, the prime minister said he could not give a specific time but that he would carry it out as soon as possible. He also sees no reason for delaying the House dissolution because after the recent discussion with the political parties they have not submitted any suggestions concerning election problems. As a result, he regards the House dissolution to be strictly his own decision.

Defense Council Discusses Military's Image

BK2606130792 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 26 Jun 92

[Text] Today, the Defense Council held its first meeting since the present cabinet came to power. Defense Minister General Banchop Bunnak presided over the meeting. The government policy was conveyed to the Armed Forces commanders to be implemented in order to readjust the Armed Forces structures to suit the new situation. Gen. Banchop informed reporters after the meeting that the structural readjustment is aimed at creating good relations between the people and the Armed Forces.

[Begin Banchop recording] The Armed Forces will have to improve their image, beginning with rectifying whatever points are necessary, cultivating fine ideals, and correcting their political, economic, and social viewpoints to restore good relations with the fraternal Thai people and preserve the honor of the military in society. [end recording]

Supreme Commander Views Military Role

BK2806124192 Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 27 Jun 92 p 3

["Exclusive Interview" with Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rochananin given to DAILY NEWS correspondent Narong Chunchom at the Royal Air Force Headquarters on 23 June]

[Text] [Narong] What is the military's stand in connection with politics in the current situation?

[Kaset] Let me put it this way. The military or the Armed Forces are responsible for the country's stability. It is our determination and policy to support the government in order to attain stability. We must deal with political parties and politicians since they are the major components of the government so that we can contribute to the improvement of their system and their quality. In the past it might have seemed as if military leaders were directly involved in politics. That was probably not the case. We had to determine whether the country was stable or not. We merely exchanged views with them and gave advice. Normally, politicians and military leaders maintain close contacts. This is the standpoint of the Armed Forces.

[Narong] How can the Armed Forces's image in the eyes of the people be improved?

[Kaset] As far as the people's attitude toward the Armed Forces is concerned, our Armed Forces have the duties of maintaining peace and order in the country and developing the country. Special emphasis is placed on rural development, which has been carrried out by several military units. We have registered numerous achievements and the people understand our role well in this regard. The military has been engaging in development activities in the former communist-infested areas for a considerable period. As a result, an improved livelihood and prosperity have been brought to the people. It is my policy to have the Armed Forces engage in rural development and try to accomplish explicit achievements. We have been utilizing our budget and manpower for the maximum benefit of the people.

The people in general—except the minority in Bangkok, where the military's role in development is not prominent—understand the military. However, our Armed Forces always attach significance to relations with the people. We will help the people whenever we can. I have instructed everyone in the Armed Forces to try to be helpful to the people. I believe that generally the military and the majority of the people understand each other. I wish to reiterate that we have done our best.

[Narong] You said that the military must take part in the maintenance of political stability. Can the parliamentary institution now be allowed to function independently?

[Kaset] The parliament has a mechanism that can solve problems independently. The parliamentary system is a self-sufficient system. The Constitution must be drafted giving consideration to the environment, the culture, and the traditions of the country. We cannot simply copy the Constitution of any other country; it must be a Thai-style Constitution. The Constitution is the country's fundamental law and the guideline for the government in administering the country. The Constitution stipulates that the power is divided into three branches—the executive branch, the legislative branch, and the judicial branch. The power of the three branches must be correctly balanced.

The legislative branch is the parliament. Members of the House of Representatives are aware of the fact that they are elected to the parliament to perform the duties of making laws and to oversee the administration of the country through the parliamentary mechanism. If we make it very clear that members of the House of Representives will be solely concerned with the legislative function, the irregularities and confusion in the election will disappear. There will be no vote buying because everyone knows that members of the House of Representatives will be concerned only with the legislative function. Our system is that members of the House are concerned with both the executive and the legislative functions. Each person wants to be a member of the House so that he can also be appointed to the position of minister or prime minister. I believe that it will take time to correct the system. If we can do this, there will be no chaos in the election. Nobody wants to dump money to buy votes just to do only the legislative work.

If members of the House do only the legislative work, political parties must work out a system to control their members in the House. If we can have a clear division of the three branches of power as in the United States, where one political party is ready to do the executive job while others want the legislative work, then everything will proceed smoothly and we will be enabled to solve the major problems of the country.

We have been talking about several electoral systems such as the single-constituency party system and the multi-constituency party system. In other words, we want political parties to be able to control politicians. We can see that our political parties do not have much power. Prior to a general election, politicians often change their parties to join those which can most help their electioneering efforts.

[Narong] Do you still intend to run in the election?

[Kaset] As I said before, government officials and political appointees must be separated. If we enter politics, we must comply with the existing political system. I disagree with the practice of allowing government officials to concurrently serve as political appointees because they might abuse their authority, which is not good for the democratic system. If I have the opportunity to serve the country, I think I will do so in accordance with the democratic system. In other words, I must run in the election. However, I will have no confidence if the political system remains as it is. I am reluctant to enter politics because I will have to encounter the numerous, unpredictable problems of our unruly, political system. Nevertheless everyone is obliged to help the country. I will have to wait for the right timing and situation. I will have to see whether I, as a politician, can be useful to the country or not. If I cannot do anything, it will be a waste of time. Everyone must follow the democratic system by running in a general election to enter politics.

[Narong] Would you please say something aboute power seizure?

[Kaset] As for the seizure of power or coup d'etat, I have never believed that we should use force to solve the country's problems. However, we must do something if it deals with national stability to prevent the country from falling apart. In this regard, the military is the most important, permanent institution and has the courage to solve the country's problems. I am sure that we, the military people of the present time, never think of using force to solve problems except in the case of a real crisis or unrest. In a time of crisis, nobody shows up to solve the problems. The military, the country's major institution, must step in to settle things. I believe that everyone knows very well that coup d'etat or power seizure is not the right approach because it causes considerable damage to the country in terms of image, international politics, and the economy. We do not want to do that at all if the situation and conditions are not really serious.

[Narong] Have you made any contact with General Phichit Kunlawanit in his capacity as chairman of the the Defense Minstry's inquiry committee?

[Kaset] The Armed Forces have appointed a committee to evaluate the facts in connection with our actions to correct what we believed was wrong. Naturally, we must find out the causes and the consequences of the mishap. The findings will be treated as lessons for us and important documents for the younger generations in the Armed Forces to study. We also appointed similar committees to probe into the 14 October 1973 and 6 October 1976 incidents and gather relevant facts for the younger generations of officers to study. The three committees set up by the House, the government, and the Defense Ministry are probably doing the same work.

As for the question about the reason I did not testify in person at the House committee hearing, frankly speaking, the committee is not comprised of neutral members. It is unfair that members of the committee members were selected from those involved in the incident. The atmosphere during the hearing would be unfavorable if they raised menacing questions. The document I forwarded to the committee gives a complete explanation of the event from its beginning to end. As a matter of fact, a document is better evidence than words. I have been fairly cooperative to the committee. The document answers their questions. We are not happy that the committee members are not neutral persons like those appointed by the government. The government made it a policy that it would appoint only neutral persons, not those involved in the event, to its fact-finding committee. Frankly speaking, I am not runing away from anyone. I am ready to clarify matters concerning the incident and we are determined to bear full responsibility for whatever is just.

[Narong] Has Defense Minister General Banchop Bunnak issued any special policy?

[Kaset] We talked to him on the day he came to receive his post. Commanders of the units under the direct jurisdiction of the Defense Minister including the permanent secretary of the ministry, the supreme commander, the director of the aides-de-camp to His Majesty the King, general inspectors, and the commanders of the three Armed Forces, were present at the meeting. He assigned us responsibility for the defense of national sovereignty and national development, which are the jobs we are doing.

He did not say anything about the incident. The report from the ministry's investigation committee was also presented during the meeting. As for the amnesty executive decree, we in the Armed Forces are not concerned with it because our operations during the incident are protected by law. The real benefit of the decree goes to the people who were involved in the incident, otherwise, tens of thousand of people would have to be interrogated because of the culprits who burned vehicles, the police station, the public relations department, the revenue department, and the lottery bureau. It would take years to complete the investigation. Soldiers, police, and civil servants on duty during that period are protected by the Internal Security Maintenance Act and the Interior Ministry's State of Emergency Act.

[Narong] What about the reshuffle in the three Armed Forces?

[Kaset] This year's annual reshuffle will affect only unimportant posts because only a few officers will retire. The major reshuffle will take place in 1993 when I, the Navy commander, and several other senior officers will reach retirement. It will be carried out in accordance with normal procedures and the seniority of the officers. There will not be much change this year.

[Narong] How is General Suchinda Khraprayun now?

[Kaset] I am sorry for him. He is now living at a residence in the compound of Suan Runrudi Army Headquarters. After the election, he announced that he would not accept the premiership, while I did not pay any attention to it. The majority proposed Narong Wongwan for the premiership but the latter faced opposition. With his good intention toward the country, he accepted the premiership at the request of the five parties because they were unable to find any other politician or neutral person to be prime minister. He did not have a chance to administer the country. We feel sorry for him. He has managed to accept what happened to him. As friends, we meet occasionally and have coffee together in the morning at Suan Runrudi house.

Army Official Views Lao Military Activities

BK2906082492 Hong Kong AFP in English 0818 GMT 29 Jun 92

[Text] Bangkok June 29 (AFP)—Laotian soldiers are training with chemical weapons in central Laos, a senior Thai army officer said here Monday.

Thai Supreme Command spokesman Lieutenant-General Anuson Kritsanaserani told reporter that his office had received reports that Laotian soldiers were being trained in chemical warfare by Cuban and Vietnamese experts.

"One Laotian soldier was killed during the training because he failed to put his gas mask on, according to one report we are trying to verify," Anuson said.

He said soldiers of the 616th Battalion stationed in Nong Dong military camp in Pak Krading District of the central province of Bolikhamsai were involved in the exercise.

"We will send officers to investigate, and if true, we will try to urge our Laotian counterparts to stop such activities," Anuson said. "I believe they will heed our request because we have good relations with them," he added.

Anuson also accused ethnic H'mong hilltribe guerrillas in Laos of attempting to create "misunderstanding" between Thailand and Laos by launching a military operation while Thai Crown Prince Wachiralongkon was on a week-long official visit to Vientiane.

Laos has in the past accused Thailand of supporting U.S. Central Inteligence Agency (CIA)-trained H'mongs, who fought alongside American soldiers in Laos during the Indochina war, in protracted guerrilla warfare against the communist government in Vientiane.

This has been denied by the Thai military.

Asa Satisfied With Results of Tokyo Meeting

BK2706043192 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 27 Jun 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin expressed his satisfaction over the international aid pledge to Cambodia at the just concluded international conference on the reconstruction of Cambodia in Tokyo. Speaking upon his return on Thursday, Minister Asa said that the aid pledge over 800 million U.S. dollars exceeded the UN appeal. He said that a meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia scheduled on 2 July would further deal with the reconstruction project in detail.

Foreign Minister Asa took the opportunity of this visit to Japan to meet business leaders there and in Hong Kong to explain the situation in Thailand following the May incident.

Vietnam

Assembly Election Candidates Listed

Hai Phong City, Others

BK2606100192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Jun 92

[List of candidates running for election as deputies for the Ninth National Assembly in Hai Phong City and the provinces of Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Lai Chau, Son La, Lao Cai, and Yen Bai]

[Text] **Hai Phong City**

The districts of Le Chan, Ngo Quyen, Hong Bang, An Lao, and Cat Hai; the district capital of Do Son; and Bach Long Vi Island form the first electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Ngoc Hai, holder of an M.S. degree in science and technology, director of the industrial service;
2. Bui Duc Luan of the School of Pedagogy, acting chairman of the Hai Phong City fatherland front committee;
3. Do Quoc Sam, holder of M.S. degree in science and technology, head of the State Planning Commission and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;

4. Nguyen Quoc Trinh, industrial and economic management engineer and chairman of the Hong Bang District fatherland front committee; and
5. Dinh Ngoc Vien, holder of an M.S. in science and technology, associate professor, and deputy director general of the Vietnam Maritime Union.

The districts of An Hai and Thuy Nguyen and the district capital of Kien An form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Tran Mai Huong of the School of Pedagogy, principal of the Tran Phu Gifted Students General Education School, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;
2. Chu Van Muoi, writer and president of the city literature and arts association;
3. Tran Bich Nga of the Hai Phong Sea Products Research Institute, holder of an M.S. degree in science and technology;
4. Pham Van Tra, lieutenant general and commander of the Third Military Region; and
5. Dao Trong Vinh of the College of Culture, deputy director of the cultural and information service.

The districts of Vinh Bao, Tien Lang, and Kien Thuy form the third electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Dao An, holder of an M.A. in economics and chairman of the city people's committee;
2. Bui Thi Kim Cuong, industrial economic management engineer and director of the Song Huong Embroidery Cooperative in Ngo Quyen District;
3. Nguyen Thi Man, industrial and economic management engineer and director of the An Hong Village Agricultural Cooperative in An Hai District; and
4. Ho Te, financial and economic management engineer and minister of finance.

Ha Giang Province

The districts of Meo Vac, Dong Van, Yen Minh, Quang Ba, and Bac Me and the district capital of Ha Giang form the first electoral unit which will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Duong Minh Chuong of the Hmong ethnic group, chairman of the Meo Vac District people's committee and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;
2. Trinh Chan, major general and head of the Border Defense Command; and
3. Vuong My Vang of the Hmong ethnic group, vice chairman of the Dong Van District people's committee.

The districts of Xin Man, Hoang Phu Si, Bac Quang, and Vi Xuyen form the second electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Bang Thi Le of the Dao ethnic group, a graduate of the College of Water Conservancy and cadre of the agroforestry service;
2. Trieu Thi Lai of the Dao ethnic group, a graduate of the School of Pedagogy and teacher of the Vi Xuyen General Education School; and
3. Hoang Thua of the Tay ethnic group, secretary of the provincial party committee.

Tuyen Quang Province

The districts of Na Hang, Chiem Hoa, and Ham Yen and the district capital of Tuyen Quang form the first electoral unit which will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Ha Quang Du of the Tay ethnic group, horticultural engineer and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;
2. Hoang Duc Hy, chairman of the provincial fatherland front committee; and
3. Do Thi Ngoc, chairwoman of the Ham Yen district women's association.

The districts of Yen Son and Son Duong form the second electoral unit which will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Au Van Hanh of the Cao Lan ethnic group, vice chairman of the Son Duong District People's Committee and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;
2. Ha Thi Khiet of the Tay ethnic group, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's council; and
3. Hau Xuan Khoang of the Cao Lan ethnic group, chairman of the Phu Luong village people's committee in Son Duong District.

Cao Bang Province

The districts of Tra Linh, Ha Quang, Thong Nong, Nguyen Binh, Bao Lac, Ngan Son, and Ba Be will form the first electoral unit and will elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Dam Van Nguy of the Tay ethnic group, an Armed Forces title winner, lieutenant general, commander of the First Military Region, and deputy of the Eighth National Assembly.
2. Duong Van Tan of the Nung ethnic group, a graduate from the Economic and Planning College, and vice chairman of the Tra Linh provincial people's committee.
3. Duong Duc Toan of the Nung ethnic group, an engineer of the Post and Telegraph Sector, and deputy secretary of the Ha Quang District party standing committee.

The districts of Hoa An, Thach An, Quang Hoa, Ha Lang, and Trung Khanh and the Cao Bang provincial capital will form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Thi An of the Tay ethnic group, a graduate from the Teachers College, and chairman of the Cao Bang Provincial Women's Union.

2. Nguyen Truc Luyen, architect, secretary general of the Vietnam Architects' Association, and deputy of the Eighth National Assembly.
3. Nong Hong Thai of the Tay ethnic group, a doctoral candidate in agriculture, provincial party secretary, and deputy of the Eighth National Assembly.
4. Dam Thi Khiet of the Tay ethnic group, director of the provincial labor, war invalids, and social welfare office.

Lang Son Province

The districts of Bac Son, Binh Gia, Van Quan, Chi Lang, and Huu Lung will form the first electoral unit and will elect three deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Hoang Thi Bich Ly of the Tay ethnic group, secretary of the Provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.
2. Bui Ngoc Thanh, deputy minister of labor, war invalids, and social welfare.
3. Vy Xuan Thanh of the Nung ethnic group, deputy secretary of the provincial party standing committee.
4. Nguyen Thi Yen of the Tay ethnic group, a Teachers' College graduate, director of the provincial educational and training office.

The districts of Trang Dinh, Van Lang, Cao Loc, Loc Binh, and Dinh Lap and the provincial capital of Lang Son will form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Phu Cuong, a forestry college graduate, vice director of the provincial agro-forestry office.
2. Nong Duc Manh of the Tay ethnic group, a forestry college graduate, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, head of the party Central Committee's Nationalities Department, and deputy of the Eighth National Assembly.
3. Duong Cong Su of the Tay ethnic group, colonel, commander of the provincial military command.
4. Mai Xuan Trung, a hydrological university graduate, and director of the provincial water conservancy office.

Lai Chau Province

The districts of Muong Lay, Xin Ho, Phong Tho, and Muong Te and Lai Chau provincial capital will form the first electoral unit and will elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Luu Ly Pha of the Ha Nhi ethnic group, head of the provincial educational office and member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee.
2. Le Van Truyen, a doctoral candidate in pharmacy, a college associate professor, and deputy minister of public health.
3. Toan Xu Te of the Ha Nhi ethnic group, medical doctor, director of the Muong Te District public health center.

The districts of Dien Bien, Tuan Giao, and Tua Chua will form the second electoral unit and will elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Giang Thi Vy of the Mong ethnic group, a standing member of the Tua Chua District women's union.
2. Lo Van Inh of the Thai ethnic group, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and deputy of the Eighth National Assembly.
3. Mua Thi My of the Mong ethnic group, vice chairman of the Tua Chua District fatherland front committee.

Son La Province

The districts of Thuan Chau, Song Ma, Quynh Nhai, and Muong La, and Son La city will form the first electoral unit and will elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Do Van An of the economic and planning college, secretary of the provincial party committee.
2. Lo Thi Luyen of the Thai ethnic group, food chemical engineer, vice chairwoman of the farmers' union and chief of To Hieu mechanical processing factory.
3. Quan Thi Thoong of the Thai ethnic group, forest life engineer, member of provincial women's union committee and technical cadre of agro-forestry-maritime products service.

The districts of Phu Yen, Bac Yen, Yen Chau, Moc Chau, and Mai Son will form the second electoral unit and will elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Trang A Lu of the Hmong ethnic group, vice chairman of the provincial fatherland front committee.
2. Ca Kha San of the Kho-mu ethnic group, member of Fine Arts college, member of Vietnam Painters Association, and the provincial Literature and Arts Committee, and painter of the culture and information service.
3. Lo Van Tao of the Thai ethnic group, member of the agro-forest-maritime products union committee and deputy chief of the provincial veterinary detachment.

Lao Cai Province

The districts of An Uyen, Sa Pa, Van Ban, and Bat Sat, and Lao Cai City will form the first electoral unit and will elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Hang A Chung of the Hmong ethnic group, head of the settled farming and life committee of Sa Pa District.
2. Chang A Pao of the Hmong ethnic group, member of the economic college, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of provincial people's council.
3. Do Quoc Thang, Colonel, political chief officer of the provincial military command.

The districts of Bac Ha, Bao Yen, Muong Khuong, and Bao Thang will form the second electoral unit and will elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Vuong Thi Nghi of the Giay ethnic group, vice chairwoman of the Muong Khuong District women's union.
2. Co Hoa Ban of the Hmong ethnic group, vice chairman of the mountainous region and ethnicity committee of the council of ministers.
3. Lu Thi Xuan of the Giay ethnic group, vice chairwoman of the Ban Phiet Village women's union of Bao Thang District.

Yen Bai Province

The districts of Luc Yen, Yen Binh, and Chan Yen and Yen Bai City will form the first electoral unit and will elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Dinh Loc, master degree of law holder, minister of justice.
2. Trieu Thi Nhay of the Dao ethnic group, vice chairwoman of the Phuc Loi Village women's union of Luc Yen District.
3. Ban Thi Phong of the Dao ethnic group, vice chairwoman of the Tan Huong Village women's union of Yen Binh District.

The districts of Van Chan, Van Yen, Cham Tau, and Mu Cang Chai will form the second electoral unit and will elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Nuyen Van Trinh, agricultural engineer, director of Nghia Lo agroindustrial tea factory.
2. Lam Thuc Co, agricultural engineer, director of Cong Luong agro-forestry enterprise.
3. Hoang Cong Vinh of the Tay ethnic group, water conservancy engineer and chairman of the provincial people's committee.

Bac Thai Province, Others

BK2606142392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 25 Jun 92

[List of candidates running for election as deputies of the Ninth National Assembly in various provinces]

[Text] **Bac Thai Province**

Na Ri, Cho Don, Dinh Hoa, and Bach Thong Districts and Bac Can City form the first electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Huu Canh, lieutenant colonel, holder of an M.A. in economics, deputy head of the finance office of the Ministry of National Defense;
2. Nong Thai Nghiep of the Tay ethnic group and the College of Forestry, chairman of the provincial VFF [Vietnam Fatherland Front] Committee, and member of the VFF Central Committee; and
3. Dam Van Thanh of the Dao ethnic group and the College of Pedagogy, vice principal of the Bac Can Ethnic General Boarding School.

Vo Nhai, Dong Hy, Dai Tu, and Phu Luong Districts form the second electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Khanh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;
2. Ly Kim Thanh of the San Diu ethnic group, head of the secretariat of the People's Council of Son Tam Village, Phu Luong District; and
3. Duong Trung Tin of the Dao ethnic group, chairman of the People's Committee of Phu Xuyen Village, Dai Tu District.

Pho Yen and Phu Binh Districts, Thai Nguyen Municipality, Tan Cong City form the third electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Hoang Thi Duyen of the Tay ethnic group, head of the section in charge of teaching methods of the Faculty of Chemistry, College of Pedagogy;
2. Mac Thi Trung of the Tay ethnic group and the College of Foreign Languages, teacher of Russian language at the Bac Thai General Middle School for gifted students;
3. Duong Khanh Lam, metallurgical engineer, director general of the Thai Nguyen Steel and Cast Iron Enterprise, and member of the Central Committee of the Conferation of Vietnamese Workers; and
4. Dang Quoc Tien of the College of Agriculture, professor, standing member of the provincial party committee, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.

Vinh Phu Province

Vinh Lac District and Viet Ri Municipality form the first electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Bui Huu Hai of the College of Agriculture, chairman of the provincial people's committee;
2. Le Dinh Thanh of the College of Construction, member of the provincial planning committee;
3. Nguyen Xuan Thuyet, major, commander of the Vinh Lac District military organ; and
4. Hoang Thi Hong Van, chemical engineer, head of the technical section of the Vinh Phu Sugar, Liquor, and Beer Enterprise.

Tam Dao and Me linh Districts and Vinh Yen City form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Ho Van Dung, director of the Tien Phong Agricultural Cooperative in Me Linh District;
2. Phung Quang Hung of the College of Agricultural Economics, director of the Hop Thinh Agricultural Cooperative in Tam Dao District, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;
3. Ha Van Noi of the Muong ethnic group and the College of Commerce, member of the VFF Central Committee, and chairman of the provincial VFF Committee; and

4. Phung Van Tuu, secretary general of the Vietnam Lawyers Association and vice chairman of the Eighth National Assembly.

Phong Chau and Lap Thach Districts form the third electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Trong Khanh, paper industry engineer; deputy director general of the Union of Paper, Timber, and Match Export and Import Enterprises; and director general of the Vinh Phu Union of Paper Enterprises;
2. Do Van Ngoc, holder of an M.A. in agriculture, head of technical research section of the Phu Ho Tea Research Institute; and
3. Nguyen Duy Tien of the College of Pedagogy, principal of the Tran Nguyen Hoan General Middle School in Lap Thach District.

Thanh Hoa and Doan Hung District and Phu Tho City form the fourth electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Tran Kim Phong of the provincial university, director of the cultural, Information, and sports service;
2. Dang Quan Thuy, lieutenant general, commander of the 2d Military Region, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly; and
3. Tran Van Toan of the High-level Court, director of the Justice Service.

Thanh Son, Yen Loc, Song Thao, and Tam Thanh Districts form the fifth electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Dinh Van The of the Muong ethnic group and the High-level Organ of Control, and deputy secretary of the Yen Lap District party committee;
2. Huu Tho, NHAN DAN editor in chief; and
3. Hoang Tia Thuong of the Muong ethnic group, chairman of the Yen Lap District VFF committee.

Ha Bac Province

Son Dong, Luc Ngan, and Luc Nam Districts form the first electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Do Binh Duong, agricultural engineer, secretary of the provincial party committee, and chairman of the provincial people's council;
2. Tang Duong of the Nung ethnic group and the National College of Economics, vice chairman of the Luc Ngan District people's committee; and
3. Luc Xuan Quang of the Nung ethnic group and the National College of Economics, vice chairman of the Son Dong District people's committee.

Lang Giang, Yen Dung, and Viet Yen Districts and Bac Giang City form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Hoa Binh, mechanical engineer, secretary of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union;
2. Mai Thuc Lan of the College of Agriculture, vice chairman of the Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee of the Eighth National Assembly;
3. Tran Duc Tam, construction material engineer, director of the Dap Cau Glass Factory;
4. Tran Van Tinh, vice chairman of the provincial VFF Committee; and
5. Bach Cong Tuyet, inorganic chemical engineer, director of the Ha Bac Phosphat Fertilizer Plant.

Tan Yen, Yen The, and Hiep Hoa Districts form the third electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following cnadidates:

1. Nguyen Van Nhan of the College of Law, deputy director of the justice service;
2. Pham Quy Ty of the College of Law, vice chairman of the provincial economic arbitration committee; and
3. Nguyen Van Vong, holder of an M.A. in mathematics, deputy director of the educational and training service.

Yen Phong, Yen Son, and Que Vo Districts and Bac Ninh City form the fourth electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the followng candidates:

1. Nguyen The Tai, outstanding artist, leader of the Quan Ho Folksong Troupe in Ha Bac;
2. Nguyen Viet Dung, secretary general of the Council of State, deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;
3. Nguyen Thi Hieu alias Thanh Hieu, teacher at the provincial school of culture and art; and
4. Nguyen Thi Nhung, deputy director of the Lien Minh Material Supply and Product Marketing Enterprise in Tu Son township.

Thuan Thanh and Gia Luong Districts form the fifth electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Ba Cu, economic engineer, secretary of the party committee of Cao Duc Village in Gia Luong District, deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;
2. Pham Van Dan, agricultural engineer, acting director of the Gia Dong Cooperative in Thuan Thanh District;
3. Duong Thi Hoa, forestry engineer, director of Yen The forestry site; and
4. Phan Van Minh, colonel, deputy chief procurator of the Central Military Organ of Control.

Quang Ninh Province

Dong Trieu, Yen Hung, and Hoanh Bo Districts and Hon Gai and Uong Bi Cities form the first electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Dinh Giang, mechanical engineer, secretary of the provincial party committee;
2. Hong Ha, head of the party Central Committee International Department;
3. Nguyen Thi Le, medical doctor, head of the provincial mother protection and family planning station;

4. Nguyen Hong Quan of the National College of Economics, secretary of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union's party committee;
5. Nguyen Thi Thep, medical doctor, deputy director of the provincial antituberculosis and lung disease center.

Cam Pha, Tien Yen, Quang Ha, Hai Ninh, Binh Lieu, and Ba Che Districts and Cam Pha City form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Pham Duy Chau, motor engineer, director of the Mining Engineering Corporation;
2. Ban Tien Dung of the Dao ethnic group and the National College of Economics, chairman of the Ba Che District people's council;
3. Nguyen Viet Hoe, mining engineer, director of the Cam Pha Coal Corporation;
4. Dang Thi Thanh Huong of University No. 5, member of the Vietnam Stage Artists Association's secretariat; and
5. Dang Truc Van of the Dao ethnic group, chairman of the people's committee of Quang Phong Village in Quang Ha District.

Ha Tay Province

Ba Vi and Phuoc Tho District and Son Tay City form the first electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Phan Huy Danh, chief of the Thang Loi Wooden Furniture Production Team in Tuyen Chieu Village, Phuoc Tho District;
2. Nguyen Khac Dinh of the Muong ethnic group, holder of an M.D., director of the Son Tay Hospital;
3. Chu Van Lieu, medical doctor, director of the Ba Vi Public Health Center;
4. Phan Thu, hero of the Armed Forces, lieutenant general, director of the General Defense Industry and Economic Department, deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.

Thach That, Quoc Oai, Dan Pguong, and Hoai Duc Districts form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Hoang Dinh Cau, medical doctor, professor, labor hero, and president of the Vietnam Pharmacology Association;
2. Tran Van Khuyen, member of the Central Committee of the Confereation of Vietnamese Workers, chairman of the provincial federation of workers, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;
3. Do Thi Xuan Toan, performer of the Ha Tay Popular Opera troupe; and
4. Le Thi Tan Trang of the College of Library Administration, cadre attached to the provincial library.

Chuong My and Thanh Oai Districts and Ha Dong City form the third electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Van Hieu, holder of a Ph.D. in physics, professor, director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;
2. Bui Hoang of the College of Pedagogy, principal of the General Industrial Middle School-A in Ha Dong City;
3. Nguyen Van Hoc of the College of Pedagogy, principal of Nguyen Duong General Middle School in Thanh Oai District; and
4. Nguyen Thi Tuyet, chief procurator of the provincial people's organ of control, and vice president of the provincial Lawyers Association.

Thuong Tin and Phu Xuyen Districts form the fourth electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Dang Van Hai of the College of Agriculture, director of the Phu Hoang Agricultural Cooperative in Van Hoang Village of Phu Xuyen District;
2. Nguyen Van Tam of the College of Pedagogy, deputy secretary of the provincial Party Committee;
3. Cao Van Tri of the High-level Agricultural Technical School, director of the Phu Nghia Agricultural Cooperative in Chau Can village of Phu Xuyen District.

Ung Hoa and My Duc District form the fifth electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Tran Thi Thanh Thanh, holder of an M.A. in education, vice chairman of the Vietnam Child Care and Protection Committee;
2. Cao Tien Vien, director of the My Duc District Agricultural Bank; and
3. Phung Van Thu of the College of Economics and Finance, director of the Financial and Pricing Service.

Hoa Binh Province, Others

BK2806084192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Jun 92

[List of candidates running for election as deputies to the Ninth National Assembly in the provinces of Hoa Binh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Nam Ha, and Ninh Binh]

[Text] **Hoa Binh Province**

The districts of Da Bac, Ky Son, Luong Son, and Kim Boi and the district capital of Hoa Binh form the first electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Bui Thi Binh of the Muong ethnic group and the Higher Pedagogy School, member of the provincial women's association executive committee;
2. Ha Van Chuan of the Thai ethnic group and the College of Law, deputy director of the judiciary service;
3. Truong Quy Vuong, surgery specialist and head surgeon of Kim Boi Hospital; and
4. Vu Oanh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee Presidium, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.

The districts of Mai Chau, Tan Lac, Lac Son, Yen Thuy, and Lac Thuy form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Nhieu Coc of the Muong ethnic group and the College of National Economy, secretary of the provincial party committee and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;
2. Le Thanh Dao, hero of the Armed Forces, deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control;
3. Vu Thi The of the College of Pedagogy, teacher of a general education school in Lac Son District;
4. Nguyen Thi To of the College of Agriculture, deputy director of the Agricultural Service Center in Lac Thuy District; and
5. Bui Van Yen of the College of Pedagogy, deputy principal of the Tan Lac District General Education School.

Hai Hung Province

The districts of Kim Mon and Chi Linh form the first electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Dinh Quang Dung, industrial engineer at the Hoang Thach cement plant;
2. Mao Xuan Minh of the College of Agriculture, secretary of the Chi Linh district party committee;
3. Tran Dinh Thanh of the College of Agriculture, chief of the Chi Linh District vegetation protection station; and
4. Pham Huy Tho, industrial engineer at the Hoang Thach cement plant.

The districts of Nam Thanh and Cam Binh and the district capital of Hai Duong form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Van Liem of the College of Agriculture, director of the An Lam village agricultural cooperative in Nam Thanh district;
2. Bui Thanh Phu of the College of Agriculture, deputy director of the agricultural service;
3. Pham Nguyen Tan of the College of Agriculture, director of the agricultural service;
4. Luong Quang Thu of the College of Agriculture, director of the Thanh Quang village agricultural cooperative in Nam Thanh district; and
5. Nguyen Van Yeu of the College of Law, deputy minister of justice.

The districts of Ninh Thanh and Tu Loc form the third electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Duc Tien of the College of National Economy, director of the provincial planning committee;
2. Dong Thi Kim Lan of the College of Law, deputy chief justice of the Hai Duong township tribunal;
3. Tran Thi Mien of the College of Law, deputy chief justice of the Hai Hung provincial tribunal;
4. Ha Xuan Tri of the College of Security, director of the public security service; and
5. Bui Van Xuyen of the College of Building, deputy director of the provincial planning committee.

The districts of My Van and Chau Giang form the fourth electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Tran Van Phat, member of the VFF [Vietnam Fatherland Front] Central Committee presidium and vice chairman of the Eighth National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee;
2. Tran Dinh Phung of the College of Agriculture, chairman of the provincial fatherland front committee and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly; and
3. Le Tien Duong of the College of Pedagogy, member of the provincial fatherland front committee and chairman of the Chau Giang District fatherland front committee.

The districts of Kim Thi and Phu Tien and the district capital of Hung Yen form the fifth electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Dang Van Cao of the College of Agriculture, chairman of the provincial people's council;
2. Vu Thi Hang of the College of Pedagogy, teacher of mathematics at An Thi general education school in Kim Thi district;
3. Pham Hung, chief justice of the Supreme People's Court and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly; and
4. Doan Thi Theu of the College of Pedagogy, teacher of chemistry at the Hung Yen township general education school.

Thai Binh Province

The districts of Hung Ha and Quynh Phu form the first electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Thu Ha, horticultural engineer, chief of the district agricultural service;
2. Pham Dinh Han, economic engineer, director of the provincial saplings corporation;
3. Bui Quang Hong, director of the labor, war invalid, and social service and member of the provincial people's committee;
4. Dao Dinh Luyen, senior lieutenant general, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Vietnam People's Army General Staff; and
5. Vu Minh Mao, electrical engineer and vice chairman of the provincial people's council.

The districts of Dong Hung and Thai Thuy form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Vu Thi Ngoc Dau, medical doctor, deputy director of the Obstetrics Department of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Hospital in Thai Binh;

2. Vu Van Hanh, bridge and tunnel engineer and chairman of the provincial trade union federation;
3. Hoang Binh Quan of the College of Foreign Languages, deputy secretary of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union chapter; and
4. Vu Manh Rinh, holder of an MS degree in Water conservancy science, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.

The district of Vu Thu and the district capital of Thai Binh form the third electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Thi Dien of the Higher School of Pedagogy, head of the Vu Thu district educational service;
2. Phan Quang, director general and concurrently editor-in-chief of the Voice of Vietnam, secretary general of the Vietnam Journalists Association, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly; and
3. Nguyen Van Sang of the College of Law, chief justice of the provincial people's tribunal.

The districts of Kien Xuong and Tien Hai form the fourth electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Thi Huyen Duyen, actress of the Thai Binh dance and song troupe and member of the provincial literature and arts association;
2. Ha Manh Tri of the College of Law, member of the Vietnam Jurists Association standing committee and deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; and
3. Nguyen Manh Tuong, outstanding artist, head of the Traditional Opera Troupe, member of the provincial literature and arts association executive committee, and member of the Vietnam Stage Artists Association executive committee.

Nam Ha Province

The districts of Vu Ban and Y Yen and Nam Dinh City form the first electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Manh Hung, economic engineer and director of the Union of Provincial Automobile Transportation Enterprises;
2. Vu Huy Khanh of the College of Economics and Industry, director of the Thanh Nam garment-making enterprise in Nam Dinh city;
3. Dang Khoi, metallurgy engineer and chairman of the provincial people's committee; and
4. Vu Gia Tham, head of the provincial party committee propaganda and education services and chairman of the provincial Fatherland Front committee.

The districts of Nam Ninh and Nghia Hung form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Vu Tu Nam, secretary general of the Vietnam Writers Association;
2. Tran Quang Ngoc, holder of an MS degree in agriculture, vice chairman of the provincial people's committee standing body, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;
3. Vu Thi Ngoc Thanh of the College of Pedagogy, principal of the provincial intermediate level school of pedagogy for teachers in charge of level I education schools and kindergartens; and
4. Bui Van Tien, secretary of the Nghia Binh village party committee in Nghia Hung district.

The district of Xuan Thuy forms the third electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Van Kha, senior lieutenant-colonel and director of the public security service;
2. Phung Anh Tu, chemical engineer and director of the provincial crystalware enterprise; and
3. Phung Huu Xuyen, director of the Giao Ha village agricultural cooperative in Xuan Thuy district.

The district of Hai Hau forms the fourth electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Luong Quang Duc, pastor of Hung Nghia Parish at Hai Hung vIllage in Hai Hau district;
2. Nguyen Duc Hiep, priest, acting chairman of the provincial Catholic Solidarity Committee; and
3. Vu Mao, water conservancy engineer, head of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.

The districts of Binh Luc and Ly Nhan form the fifth electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Trong Nhan, medical doctor, professor, labor hero, director of the Central Instute of Eyes, and president of the Vietnam Red Cross Association;
2. Nguyen Viet Minh, medical doctor and director of the provincial Center for Mothers and Children's Health Protection and Family Planning; and
3. Nguyen Minh Quang of the College of Law, deputy director of the judiciary service.

The districts of Thanh Liem, Kim Bang, and Duy Tien and the district capital of Ha Nam form the sixth electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Lai Duy Nghi, economic and agricultural engineer and director of the Thanh Ha village agricultural cooperative in Thanh Liem district;
2. Luong Kim Son, signal technology engineer and director of the Ha Nam township electronics enterprise; and
3. Nguyen Thi Thong, motors production engineer, chairman of the Eighth National Assembly Public Healthcare and Social Services Committee.

Ninh Binh Province

The districts of Hoang Long, Gia Vien, and Hoa Lu and the district capital of Ninh Binh form the first electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Le Duc Binh, director of the party Central Committee Internal Affairs Department;
2. La Mai Hoang, holder of an MS degree in electrical engineering and deputy director of the electricity-generating service;
3. Dinh Van Hung, building engineer and director of the Concrete Forms Enterprise under the buiding service; and
4. To Xuan Toan, agricultural engineer, secretary of the provincial party committee, and chairman of the provincial people's committee.

The districts of Kim Son and Tam Diep and the district capital of Tam Diep form the second electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Le Thi Bich, agricultural engineer and vice chairwoman of the provincial women's association;
2. Tran Thi Thu Hanh, medical doctor, acting director of the public healthcare service, and member of the provincial women's association standing committee; and
3. Nguyen Trong Xuyen, lieutenant general, deputy minister of national defense, and deputy to the eighth National Assembly.

Thanh Hoa Province, Others

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[List of candidates running for election as deputies to the Ninth National Assembly in Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, and Thua Thien Hue Provinces]

[Text] **Thanh Hoa Province**

The districts of Quan Hoa, Ba Thuoc, Nang Chanh, and Ngoc Lac will form the first electoral unit and elect three deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Thanh Chuong, an engineer in the construction materials sector and deputy director of the Bim Son cement factory.
2. Lo Kham Mao of the Thai ethnic group, a teachers college graduate, and head of the Quan Hoa District Educational Office.
3. Luu Ngoc Toan, doctoral candidate in biology, associate professor, and deputy minister of education and training.
4. Lu Van Phiet of the Thai ethnic group, a medical school graduate, head of the Quan Hoa District Public Health Office, and director of the Quan Hoa District Hospital.

The districts of Tho Xuan, Trieu Son, Thuong Xuan, and Nhu Xuan will form the second electoral unit and elect three deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Trinh Ngoc Chau, a graduate of the college of agroeconomics, and director of the Sang Vang state farm.
2. Ha Thi Lien of the Muong ethnic group, secretary of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.
3. Hoang Ngoc Nhut, senior colonel, and director of the provincial public security office.
4. Ha Dinh Phu, head of the Xuan Thanh village agricultural cooperative in Tho Xuan distict.

The districts of Thach Thach, Vinh Loc, Thieu Yen, and Cam Thuy will form the third electoral Unit and elect three deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Trinh Xuan Mao, agronomist and director of the provincial agricultural office.
2. Hoang Thi Anh Nguyet, member of the Thanh Hoa renovated traditional opera troupe.
3. Le Kha Phieu, lieutenant general and head of the Vietnamese People's Army Political General Department.
4. Nguyen Dinh Tam, a music college graduate, composer, and member of the provincial cultural and information office.

The districts of Nga Son, Hau Loc, and Ha Trung and Bim Son city will form the fourth electoral unit and elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Thai Ba, Catholic priest, chairman of the Vietnamese Patriotic Catholics' Unity Committee, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.
2. Le The Bac, electric engineer and director of the Thanh Hoa Beer Factory.
3. Le Viet Duoc, a graduate from the Economics and Planning College and director of the Thanh Hoa Cigarette United Enterprise.

The districts of Quang Suong, Nong Cong, and Tinh Gia will form the fifth electoral unit and elect the deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Dai Nhut Minh, secretary general of the Vietnamese Cinematographic Association.
2. Pham Ngoc Quang, a teachers' college graduate, and teacher at Lam Son high school.
3. Do Xuan Phong, a doctoral candidate in biology and principal of the provincial economics and technical college.
4. Nguyen Van Tuong, doctoral candidate in educational sciences and head of the vocational training section of the provincial educational and training office.
5. Nguyen Thi Bach Yen, an animal husbandry school graduate, and instructor at the provincial economics and technical college.

The districts of Dong Son and Hoang Hoa and the cities of Thanh Hoa and Sam Son will form the sixth electoral unit and elect three deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Le Van Suu, head of the Thieu Do village agricultural cooperative in Dong Son district.
2. Vu Tien Lam, director of the Tien Hung sea transport enterprise in Quang Tien village, Sam Son city.
3. Le Van Tam, economist, deputy director of Sugarcane Union No. 1, and director of the Lam Son sugar refinery.
4. Bui Huy Thuy, head of the Toan Thanh confectionary cooperative in Thanh Hoa city.
5. Le Van Tu, metallurgical engineer, secretary of the provincial party committee, and chairman of the provincial people's committee.

Nghe An Province

The disticts of Que Phong, Quy Chau, Quy Hop, and Nghia Dan will form the first electoral unit and elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Lu A Chau of the Thai ethnic group, chairman of the Quy Chau District Peasants' Association.
2. Truong Thi Hong of the Tho ethnic group, deputy head of the Quy Hop District Family Planning Station and president of the station trade union.
3. Luu Trung Thanh of the Thai ethnic group, secretary of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

The districts of Quynh Luu and Yen Thanh will form the second electoral unit and elect three deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Tran Kham Bi, doctoral candidate in agriculture, deputy head of the provincial vegetation protection office.
2. Ta Quang Hai, doctoral candidate in mathematics and physics, associate professor, and deputy head of the faculty of mathematics of the Vinh Teachers' College.
3. Nguyen Duong Hoai, agricultural economist, and head of the provincial agricultural office's management section.
4. Do Phuong, general director of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY.
5. Pham Ba Thang, a teachers' college graduate, vice principal of the Mien Suoi pedagogical high school.

The districts of Dien Chau and Nghi Loc will form the third electoral unit and elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Thanh Ngoc, head of the Van Xuan cooperative inspection committee, Nghi Xuan village, Nhu Loc District.
2. Dau Hong Tan, head of the Van Xuan cooperative in Nghi Xuan village, Nhu Loc district.
3. Nguyen Quoc Thuoc, lieutenant general, commander of the 4th Military Region, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.

The districts of Ky Son, Tuong Duong, Con Cuong, and Anh Son will form the fourth electoral unit and elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Mong Van Nghe of the Kho-mu ethnic group, chairman of the Ky Son Disrict People's Committee and member of the provincial Fatherland Front Committee.
2. Mong Nhu Que of the Kho-mu ethnic group, member of the provincial Fatherland Front Committee and chairman of the Tuong Duong District Fatherland Front Committee.
3. Duong Vien, secretary general of the Vietnam Plastic Art Association and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.

The districts of Tan Ky, Do Luong, and Thanh Chuong will form the fifth electoral unit and elect three deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Bui Thi Hoa, a judicial college graduate and instructor at the provincial Tran Phu party school.
2. Cao Xuan Khuong, colonel, commander of the provincial military command.
3. Nguyen Duy Quy, a doctor in philosophy, professor, and rector of the Vietnam Institute of Social Sciences.
4. Le Thi Thuy, a judicial college graduate and instructor at the provincial state management school.

The districts of Hung Nguyen and Nam Dan and Vinh City will form the sixth electoral unit and elect three deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Ba, an economics college graduate, secretary of the provincial party committee.
2. Nguyen Manh Cam, minister of foreign affairs.
3. Nguyen Van Thap, a polytechnic college graduate, and vice chairman of the Vinh City People's Committee.
4. Nguyen Nhu Vy, a polytechnic college graduate, chairman of the Vinh City People's Committee and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.

Ha Tinh Province

The districts Ky Anh, Cam Xuyen, and Huong Khe and Ha Tinh City will form the first electoral unit and elect three deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Duong Kim Du, medical doctor, secretary of the provincial hospital Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.
2. Pham Loi, medical doctor, head of the provincial public health office's eye clinic.
3. Tran Quoc Thay, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's council.
4. Nguyen Xuan Tinh, doctoral candidate in agriculture, and an office chief of the provincial scientific and technical committee.
5. Ha Hoc Trac, doctoral candidate in energy, professor and chairman of the Union of Vietnamese Scientific and Technical Associations.

The districts of Thach Ha and Cam Loc and Hong Linh city will form the second electoral unit and elect three deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Trinh Hong Duong, doctoral candidate in law and deputy chief judge of the Supreme People's Court.
2. Tran Van Linh, director of the Ha Tinh export-import general business and investment corporation.
3. Nguyen Khac Tao, vice chairman of the provincial people's council.
4. Nguyen Thi Thao, vice chairperson of the Cam Loc District Women's Union.
5. Nguyen Thi Thu, vice chairperson of the Cam Loc District People's Committee.

The districts of Nghi Xuan, Duc Tho, and Hung Son will form the third electoral unit and elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Duong Huu Giao, vice chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.
2. Le Minh Huong, deputy minister of interior.
3. Tang Nghia, deputy secretary of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.
4. Dang Quoc Vinh, standing member of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

Quang Binh Province

The disticts of Tuyen Hoa, Quang Trach, Bo Trach, and Minh Hoa will form the first electoral unit and will elect two deputies from among the following candidates

1. Phan Viet Dung, doctoral candidate in philosophy and deputy director of the provincial cultural, information, and sports office.
2. Tran Hoa, an economics college graduate and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee.
3. Phan Lam Phuong, an economics and planning college graduate, deputy head of the provincial planning committee.

The districts of Quang Ninh and Le Thuy and Dong Hoi city will form the second electoral unit and elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Ky Thi Minh Chau, an animal husbandry school graduate and standing member of the provincial women's union.
2. Nguyen Thi Thu Hoai, a pharmacy school graduate, deputy director of the provincial public health office.
3. Nguyen Huu Long, chairman of the provincial peasants' assocation.
4. Ly Tai Luan, doctoral candidate in economics and deputy minister of finance.

Quang Tri Province

The districts of Trieu Phong and Hai Lang, and the cities of Quang Tri and Dong Ha will form the first electoral unit and elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Duc Hoan, hydrological engineer and secretary of the provincial party committee.
2. Truong Thi Khue, an army hero title winner, member of the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee, chairperson of the provincial women's union, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.
3. Nguyen Thi Loi, medical doctor and acting head of the internal medicine ward of the Hai Lang District Health Center.

The districts of Vinh Linh, Gio Linh, Cam Lo, and Huong Hoa will form the second electoral unit and elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Ho Van Bang of the Bru-Van Kieu ethnic group, chairman of the Huong Hoa District Peasants' Association, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.
2. Ho Vui of the Bru-Van Kiet ethnic group, a forestry specialist, head of the provincial mountain affairs section, and vice chairman of the provincial Fatherland Front committee.
3. Doan Khue, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, senior general, minister of national defense, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.

Thua Thien Hue Province

The districts of Phong Dien, Quang Dien, Huong Tra, and A Luoi and Hue city will form the first electoral unit and elect three deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Khoa Kim Boi, chairperson of the Hue City Women's Union.
2. Vo Hung, holder of a PhD degree in agriculture, associate professor, and principal of Agriculture College No. 2 in Hue.
3. Vo Nguyen Quan, chairman of the provincial people's council.
4. Thich Thien Phieu, Buddhist monk, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Vietnam Buddhist Church, abbot of the Tu Dam and Thien Ton pagodas in Hue, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.
5. Phan Van Tuan, director of the Hue electronics joint venture.

The districts of Phu Vang, Huong Thuy, Phu Loc, and Nam Dong will form the second electoral unit and elect two deputies from among the following candidates:

1. Le Duc Anh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.
2. Ho Viet Le, chairman of the Phu Vang District People's Committee.
3. Nguyen Dinh Ngo, doctoral candidate in chemistry, head of the provincial mass motivation section, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.

Gia Lai Province, Others

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[List of candidates running for election as deputies to the Ninth National Assembly in the provinces of Gia Lai, Cong Tum, Dac Lac, Lam Dong, Song Be, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, and Long An]

[Text] **Gia Lai Province**

The districts of Chu Prong, Duc Co, Chu So, A Dun Pa, Krong Pa, and Plei Ku Town will form the first electoral unit and elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Le Giao of the Finance and Accountancy University and deputy director of the Industry Department.
2. Nguyen Van Sy of the Gia-Rai ethnic group, medical doctor, secretary of the party committee, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.
3. Tran Khe Toan, civil engineer and deputy director of the Transportation and Posts Department.

The districts of Chu Pa, Mang Giang, An Khe, Krong Kro, and (Kra Pang) will form the second electoral unit and elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Dang Ngoc Minh, chairman of the provincial branch of the Vietnam Fatherland Front.
2. (Xien Du) of the Ba-Na ethnic group, female, vice chairman of the people's committee and head of the Propaganda and Education Department of the provincial party committee.
3. Ngu Ke Nghiep, veterinarian and deputy director of the Agriculture and Forestry Department.

Cong Tum Province

The Cong Tum Province has one electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Thanh Cao, forestry engineer and acting chairman of the provincial people's committee.
2. (Romo Tora) of the Ca-Rong ethnic group, director of the Transportation and Posts Department.
3. (Tela Chan) of the Gie-Trieng ethnic group, medical doctor, secretary of the province's party committee, and deputy of the Eighth National Assembly.
4. Nguyen Thanh Khe of the Ba-Na ethnic group, vice chairman of the province's Vietnam Fatherland Front.
5. (I-Peng) of the Xo-Dang ethnic group, female, chairman of the people's committee of the Cong-Tum Town, deputy of the Eighth National Assembly.

Dac Lac Province

The districts of Dac Lac, Dac Nong, Dac Min, E Sup, Cum-Ga, Krong Ana, (Cu-Et), (Krong Kano), and Ban Me Thuoc Town will form the first electoral unit and elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. (Eden-Bunia) of E-De ethnic group, deputy director of the Dien Anh Company.
2. (Emong Nit Dam) of the E-De ethnic group, medical doctor, dean of the Tay Nguyen University, member of the Council of State, and deputy of the Eighth National Assembly.
3. Nguyen Huu Phuoc, senior colonel, and director of the People's Security Service.
4. Le Ngoc Tan, colonel, deputy commander of the province military command.
5. (Ka Tan) of the Hmong ethnic group, chairman of the Vietnam Fatherand Front in Dac Nong District

The districts of Krong Pac, (Tre Cat), (Ma Prat), Krong Bong, Lac, E H'Leo, Krong Buc, and Krong Dang will form the second electoral unit and elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Vo An Ba, agronomist and head of the Economics Department of the province's party committee.
2. Huynh Van Khat, agronomist and deputy director of the Federation of Rubber Enterprises
3. (Ama Ku) of the E-De ethnic group, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and deputy of the Eighth National Assembly.
4. (Ison Ilio) of the E-De ethnic group, deputy head of the provincial arts troupe.
5. (Hevin Bia Se Dam) of the E-De ethnic group, vice chairwomen of the province's Vietnam Women's Federation.

Lam Dong Province

The districts of Lac Duong, Don Duong, Duc Trong, Long Ha, and Da Lat Town will form the first electoral unit and elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Tran Ha Anh, Ph.D. in physics, head of the Da Lat Atomic Research Center.
2. Pham Thi Minh Ha, Ph.D. candidate in agronomy and deputy director of the Federation of Vietnam Sericulture Enterprises in Bao Loc.
3. Bui Duc Liem, medical doctor, deputy head of the No.1 Lam Dong Hospital and deputy of the Eighth National Assembly.
4. (Co Toc) of the Co-Ma ethnic group, deputy head of the province's Mass Mobilization Organization and deputy of the Eighth National Assembly.
5. (Tvi) of the Co-Ma ethnic group, head of the Settled Farming, Settled Life Department of Bao Loc District.

The districts of Di Linh, Bao Loc, Da Hoai, Ba Te, and Cat Xuyen will form the second electoral unit and elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Duy Anh, chairman of the province's people's committee.
2. (Ta Ba Ret) of the Co-Ho ethnic group, vice chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Federation of Di Linh District.
3. (Lam Li Hat Throng) of the Co-Ho ethnic group, head of the Propaganda and Education Department of the Lac Duong District party committee.

Song Be Province

The districts of Tan Uyen, Dong Phu, Phuoc Long, Bu Dang, and Thuan An form the first electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Dieu Khi of the Xtieng ethnic group, deputy chief of the Bu Dang District public security service;
2. Dieu Ra of the Xtieng ethnic group, vice chairman of the Phuoc Tin Village people's committee, Phuoc Long District; and
3. Nguyen Minh Triet alias Sau Phong of the College of Mathematics, secretary of the provincial party committee.

The districts of Ben Cat, Binh Long, and Loc Ninh and the district capital of Thu Dau Mot form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Phan Manh Hung of the College of Letters, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union at the Binh Long Rubber Corporation;
2. Nguyen Van Minh, president of the provincial trade union federation;
3. Tran Thi Kim Van, hydroelectrical engineer and deputy director of the agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture service; and
4. Ho Duc Viet, holder of an M.S. degree in mathematics and physics, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee.

Tay Ninh Province

The districts of Trang Bang, Go Dau, Ben Cau, and Chau Thanh form the first electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Le Thi Ban of the College of Pedagogy, deputy director of the education and vocational training service and director of the on-the-job training center;
2. Dang Van Ly alias Muoi Doi, chairman of the provincial people's council and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly; and
3. Nguyen Van Rop, secretary of the provincial party committee.

The districts of Hoa Thanh, Duong Minh Chau, Tan Bien, and Tan Chau and the district capital of Tay Ninh form the second electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Tran Viet Bien of the College of Economics, vice chairman of the provincial people's commmittee;
2. Nguyen Hong Phuc, major general, deputy commander of the Seventh Military Region; and
3. Nguyen Thong, chairman of the provincial fatherland front committee.

Dong Nai Province

Long Thanh District and Bien Hoa City form the first electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Nguyen Thi Bup Huong, horticultural engineer and chief of the Hiep Hoa Rice Strain Farm of the agroforestry service;
2. Dinh Quoc Thang, electrical engineer and director of the electromechanical plant of the industry service;
3. Tran Thi Bach Tuyet, holder of an M.S. degree in biology, deputy chief of the Long Thanh District education and vocational training department;
4. Nguyen Van Tu of the College of Communications, president of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly; and
5. Mai Hoang Viet of the College of Economics, director of the Mau Rubber Corporation of the industry service.

The districts of Thong Nhat and Long khanh and the district capital of Vinh An form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Le Thi Cu Ba of the College of Law, deputy chief justice of the provincial people's tribunal;
2. Vo Van Mot, geological engineer and deputy chairman of the provincial planning committee;
3. Nguyen Van Thanh, high-level economic manager and director of the communications, transportation, and post and telegraph service;
4. Nguyen Thanh Tung, major general, commander of the provincial military command, and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly; and
5. Pham Thi Ngoc Yen of the College of Law, notary public of the provincial public notarial service.

The districts of Dinh Quan, Tan Phu, and Xuan Loc form the third electoral unit and will elect two deputies from the following candidates:

1. Dieu Bao of the Cho-ro ethnic group, chairman of the Phu Tuc Village people's committee, Dinh Quan District;
2. Huynh Van Binh of the College of Economics and Planning, chairman of the provincial people's committee and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly; and
3. Phan Van Mao of the Cho-ro ethnic group, deputy chairman of the provincial fatherland front committee and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.

Long An Province

The districts of Tan Tru, Duc Hue, Tan Thanh, Moc Hoa, Chau Thanh, Vinh Hung, Thanh Hoa, and Thu Thua and the district capital of Tan An form the first electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Tran Van Luc, secretary of the party committee of the district capital of Tan An and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly;
2. Doan Tan Nang, electrical engineer and deputy director of the electricity service;
3. Nguyen Thanh Nguyen, building engineer and deputy director of the building service;

4. Tran Thi Sua, secretary of the Thu Thua District party committee and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly; and
5. Nguyen Van Thanh, chairman of the provincial fatherland front committee and deputy to the Eighth National Assembly.

The districts of Duc Hoa, Ben Luc, Can Duoc, and Can Giuoc form the second electoral unit and will elect three deputies from the following candidates:

1. Pham Thanh Phong, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee;
2. Duong Thi Vuong, deputy director of the agricultural production promotion center;
3. Dang Cong Thach, colonel, commander of the provincial military command; and
4. Vo Thi Thang of the College of History, member of the VFF [Vietnam Fatherland Front] Central Committee and deputy chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union.

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